

## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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No. 29,719

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PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1973

Established 1887

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, fair, occasional clouds. Temp., 72-75 (41-48). Wednesday, partly cloudy. Thursday, cloudy, showers. Temp., 73-79 (54-64). Wednesday, variable. CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Tuesday, fair, Temp., 70-72 (63-83).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

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PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1973

Established 1887

**If Syria Attacks Christians****Two Israeli Officials Hint Intervention in Lebanon**

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Aug. 28 (UPI) — The chairman of two key Knesset committees said yesterday after a meeting with Prime Minister Menachem Begin that if the Syrian army attacks against the Maronite Christians in Lebanon continue Israel may have to intervene.

They charged Syria with using

Poses Problem to UN

**'Lost' Lebanon Battalion Disintegrating in South**

By Dial Torgerson

Council on renewal of Unifil's operations, one UN source said.

"If the whole thing is totally frustrated, the Security Council might vote against the continuation of the Unifil mandate," he said. "We are anxious to get progress, or the affair may have bad effects on the entire Middle East situation."

Many observers believe that the battalion's ignominious defeat at the hands of a band of militiamen — and the UN's inability to help the battalion — casts doubts on the UN troops' effectiveness in maintaining any Middle East peace.

"If they can't do it there," said an Israeli official, "would the UN be able to do any better on the West Bank, or in the Gaza Strip?"

Israelis became disenchanted with the United Nations when the Arab-Soviet bloc-Third World voting majority emerged in the General Assembly, and the discomfiture of the United Nations is quietly savoring in some government circles in Jerusalem.

Mandate Expires Next Month

Unifil's mandate expires Sept. 18. UN officials say frankly that if the Lebanese battalion has not moved south by then it may influence the decision of the Security

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Until Somoza Resigns

**Nicaragua Businessmen Vote to Support Strike**

By Karen DeYoung

MANAGUA, Aug. 28 (UPI) — Members of the Nicaraguan Federation of Chambers of Commerce voted yesterday to support — beginning today — a nationwide strike that is to continue until President Anastasio Somoza resigns.

The 36.3 secret ballot, taken in a meeting of delegates from business groups from throughout the country, has heightened the prospects for the general strike, which got off to a shaky start Friday.

The strike was called by the Broad Opposition Front, a coalition of opposition groups including business, political and other civilian organizations. It followed last

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

**Pope Reappoints Key Vatican Officials**

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Aug. 28 (NYT) — Pope John Paul I today reconfirmed Cardinal Jean Villot, a Frenchman, as Vatican secretary of state, and asked other key officials of the Roman Catholic Church's central administration to stay in their posts.

Prominent among those who were reappointed is Archbishop Agostino Casaroli, an Italian who was unofficially known as the foreign minister of the late Pope Paul VI.

Archbishop Casaroli is identified with what has been called the Vatican's ostpolitik, or policy of seeking to improve the situation of Roman Catholics in Eastern Europe by negotiation with Communist governments.

The pope announced plans for a simple enthronement next Sunday rather than the elaborate coronation rites usually held for pontiffs. United Press International reported today, Vatican officials said the pope's decision probably meant that he also did not want to receive

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

John Paul's

**First Words**

ROME, Aug. 28 (UPI) — According to Cardinal Joseph Hoeffner of West Germany, Pope John Paul I's first words to the cardinals who elected him Saturday were: "God forgive you for what you did to me."

The cardinal related the remark in a pastoral letter to his diocese in Cologne.

**Amphibious Unit Skillfully Keeps Order in Venice**

By Louis B. Fleming

VENICE, Aug. 28 — Two speedboats roared to life at the canal-side Quereta, the central police station. One raced south toward the main shipping channel. Another sliced north through the crowded, narrow waterways to the lagoon between Venice and the mainland. Other police speedboats converged on the Piazza San Marco. Radio-equipped foot patrols fanned out along the key canals.

All were seeking to close in on "Cochise." Cochise was the popular name for the notorious Silvano Masiello, 29, who had a record of seven prison escapes. He had just tied up his speedboat in a canal near the piazza while he and two other gunmen robbed a nearby bank.

When the police radio crackled "bank robbery in progress," officers leaped to the helms of their speedboats almost as soon as the robbers had emptied the money trays.

Shot to Death

A detective recalled that it was "standard procedure," but it spelled disaster for Cochise Masiello. Minutes later, still wearing the ski mask he had worn in the robbery, Cochise was shot to death in his own boat. The other two jumped overboard; one was hauled out of the canal and the other was captured five days later.

"And we got the 30 million lire back, too," a police officer said with a smile. "We don't have many bank robberies around here."

Three security forces keep law and order in the 496 miles of canals, the 210 square miles of lagoons and the streets of Venice. They have 100 speedboats at their command. None of the narrow streets of Venice proper will accommodate

a squad car, although patrol cars are used in other areas of the multi-island city.

The local police have 30 boats and the Carabinieri, a part of the military, have 20.

The third security force, the Guardia di Finanza, is Italy's coast guard, tax police and border patrol. Its diverse operations in Venice require 50 boats, including four high-speed offshore craft to intercept smugglers in the Adriatic and carry out rescue operations.

All three departments cooperate with one another. The first to respond often depends on which telephone number is dialed. Sometimes all three methods of deploying officers — by boat, by car and on foot — are called into play, as in the case of a recent murder handled by the Carabinieri.

"The murder was at Tre Ponti, a short walk from the railroad station where three bridges cross the canals," recalled Col. Andrea Castellano, who commands the Venice Carabinieri.

When the call came in, three Carabinieri squad cars were dispatched from Mestre, on the mainland, to seal off the causeway from Venice. A "patrol boat" was dispatched through the canals to the murder scene. Radio-directed foot patrols from a substation at the nearby Piazza Roma moved over the bridges to the scene, tracked down the boxed-in murderer and captured him within half an hour.

But it is not always that easy.

"At low water, some of the canals are impassable," Col. Castellano said. "When the water is very high, some boats will not clear under the bridges. And then there is always the problem of fog."

There are two other basic problems: the im-

mensity of the lagoon and the complexity of the ship traffic through it.

Deceiving at first glance, the lagoon appears to be miles of open water, ideal for the hot pursuit of smugglers. But in most of it, the depth is measured in inches instead of feet. Boats and ships can move only in special canals, many of them maintained by laborious dredging.

"There is a constant movement of ships," Col. Carlo Valentino of the Guardia di Finanza said, illustrating with a map of the complex port and harbor arrangements. "It's the most concentrated industrial port activity in Europe."

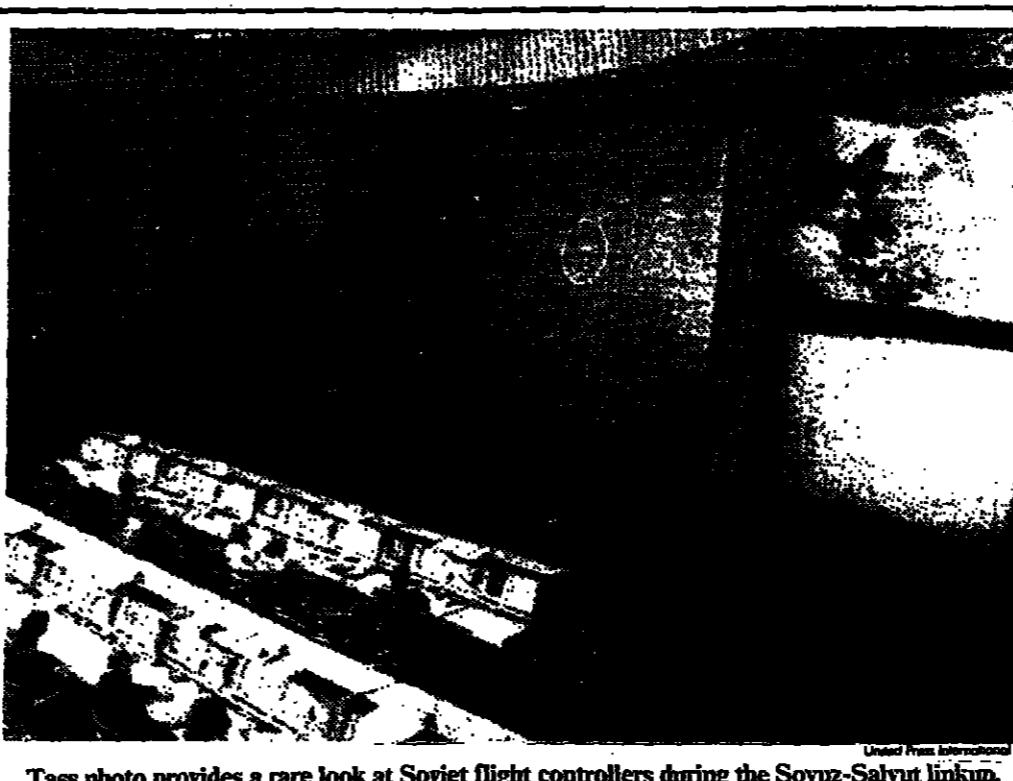
Some smuggling is done in freighters that sail up boldly to the docks, hoping that their contraband cargo will go unnoticed in the confusion of so much shipping. One coastal freighter had 16 tons of cigarettes in its hold when officers raided it.

But much of the smuggling is done by high-speed motorboats. They rendezvous with large ships and pick up untaxed cigarettes. The motorboats, in turn, divide their illicit cargoes with smaller speedboats that can then disperse like a swarm of gnats, making it difficult to apprehend them.

The Guardia is experimenting with jet-stream-propelled boats that run virtually on the surface, skimming over the shallow parts of the lagoon. Capt. Carmine Scarano, standing on the dock of the Guardia's Stazione Navale, watched a sleek experimental craft race up the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Austria	125	Kyoto	500	Six 7
Belgium	30 D.F.	Luxembourg	3125	
Denmark	350 D.K.	Morocco	275 Dr.	
Egypt	40 P.	Niger	150	
Fiji	250 F.I.	Nigeria	70 K.	
France	1,500 P.M.	Norway	31 N.X.	
Germany	1,500 P.M.	Portugal	25 Ec.	
Great Britain	20 P.	Spain	40 Pts.	
Greece	18 Drs.	Sweden	275 S.K.	
Iceland	60 Drs.	Tunisia	1,200 T.	
Israel	124 D.	U.S. Military Ex.	50,35	
Italy	400 Lira	Yugoslavia	20 D.	



United Press International

Tass photo provides a rare look at Soviet flight controllers during the Soyuz-Salyut-6 linkup.

Soyuz-31 Cosmonauts Begin Work on Salyut-6

MOSCOW, Aug. 28 (UPI) —

The "international crew" aboard the Salyut-6 space station today began a 12-hour workday that included medical experiments and photography.

It was the first full day since Soyuz-31, with Soviet cosmonaut Valeri Bykovsky and Sigmund Jähn of East Germany, linked with the space lab last night.

The four cosmonauts were reported to be using electrocardiograms and other equipment to

test their cardiovascular systems. They also will study the effect of space flight on bacteria and tissue cultures and photograph the Earth, Tass said.

The Soyuz-31 crew were the second visitors to the space station in two months. Soyuz-30, with a Soviet and a Polish cosmonaut aboard, docked late in June and returned to earth July 3.

**Separate Incidents Appear Related****Spain Gunmen Murder 4 Law Officials**

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Aug. 28 (NYT) — Terrorists today murdered two members of the paramilitary civil guard and a national policeman in Galicia, the Basque region and Barcelona in what appeared to be an orchestrated spasm of violence.

[Gunmen shot and killed a police

detective in the Basque border town of Irún, Reuters reported.]

The killings, which came as the killing was completing its approval of Spain's new constitution, seemed to derail the nation's progress toward firmly rooted democratic institutions. But they produced little visible commotion and one afternoon

daily in Madrid gave them third-ranking prominence after Pope John Paul's decision not to have a formal coronation and the paralysis of air traffic in Palma de Mallorca as a result of the French air controllers' strike.

The police assassinations were done in the usual manner of Spain's tiny bands of urban terrorists, who have so far evoked widespread condemnation except in the disaffected northern Basque provinces where grievances against the central government linger.

Shot to Head

In the Galician city of Santiago de Compostela, two young men in blue jeans walked up to a 40-year-old civil guard who was buying meat from his sister and, without a word, shot him in the head.

In the Basque town of Mondragon, two youths gunned down another civil guard, a 46-year-old father of seven children, as he was going to the post office in plain clothes. In Barcelona, three young men pumped several bullets into a gray-uniformed member of the national police as he left his station outside a post office to get a sandwich from his car.

In Barcelona, another policeman gave chase to the assassins and, after encircling the city zoo to which they were believed to have fled, arrested three armed men after a brief shootout. One of the three was wounded in the leg.

Since Franco's death in November 1975, there have been 129 political killings in Spain — 73 by terrorists, 51 by the police and five of uncertain motivation.

Political violence has been heavily concentrated in the four Basque provinces, where 10 persons have been killed this summer alone and where 76 of the 129 political killings have taken place.

There was no immediate overall claim for the murders today, though their location — in three regions — was known.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

**Nobre Is Given Approval To Form Lisbon Cabinet**

LISBON, Aug. 28 (UPI) —

President António Ramalho Eanes today gave official approval to the formation of a Cabinet of technocrats despite the opposition of the pivotal Socialist Party.

A presidential communiqué confirmed the designation of independent industrialist Alfredo Nobre da Costa as premier three weeks ago.

Politicians said that the delay in making the appointment official was aimed at giving the new premier a start in choosing a Cabinet and drawing up its program before presenting its government to Parliament for approval.

The Portuguese Constitution requires a government to seek Parliament's sanction within 10 days after it is sworn in by the president. The 16-man Cabinet, the nation's ninth since the 1974 revolution, will be formally installed Tuesday.

Politicians said that the Cabinet's future was bleak because both the Socialists of outgoing-Premier Mario Soares and the conservative Center Democrats oppose it, while the second-ranked Social-Democratic and the pro-Soviet Communists say that their support depends on Mr. Nobre da Costa's choice of ministers and policies.

In an effort to appease the Socialists, Mr. Nobre da Costa said that his Cabinet would be drafted from

all political quarters and that his program would be "inspired" on that of the collapsed Socialist-conservative coalition.

Many politicians predicted that the Cabinet would survive its first encounter with Parliament but that its days were numbered and that its functions would be largely limited to preparing the mechanisms for new elections.

An emergency session of Parliament, called to revise the electoral law, Tuesday will consider a new voting census.

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Recall of Parliament Asked

## Probe of Alleged Oil Sale By BP to Rhodesia Urged

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Aug. 28 — A Labor member of Parliament demanded today that Parliament be recalled to discuss allegations that British Petroleum Co., the largest British oil firm, has admitted selling oil to Rhodesia in violation of British and United Nations sanctions.

Thomas Molloy said that "... the international vandals of oil concerns... have been prepared to allow blood to flow so long as their oil flows to Rhodesia."

Another Labor politician, John Rymant, asked Foreign Secretary David Owen to ask the attorney general to determine whether evidence is strong enough to support prosecutions for violating the sanctions against selling oil to the rebel regime.

The company has admitted that it supplied oil to Rhodesia for almost 12 years in defiance of the embargo, the London Sunday Times reported yesterday.

BP's admission, in its own 25,000-word document quoted by the newspaper, implicates the Shell Oil Co. in the sanction-breaking operation. The newspaper also charges that British government officials were aware of the oil shipments. The British Petroleum statement is now in the hands of Mr. Owen.

The Foreign Office would not say whether the document would be published, and the oil companies refused to comment on the Sunday Times' revelations.

The document, which the news-

paper insists is genuine, is the result of a long, government-sponsored investigation into accusations that the international oil giants were breaking the sanctions against Rhodesia.

According to the newspaper, BP and Shell, which is a Dutch-British company, supplied Rhodesia with 51 percent of its oil needs. Heavy fines and imprisonment are penalties for sanction offenses in Britain.

A major question is how the oil companies could have acted without former Prime Minister Harold Wilson of the Labor Party or former Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath getting wind of it. The government owns 51 percent of BP and appoints two directors to its board.

The supply of oil to the rebel government of Premier Ian Smith via Mozambique and then via South Africa has been crucial in keeping the white-minority regime in power since 1965 when Mr. Smith declared Rhodesia independent of Britain.

The BP document was submitted by the company to Thomas Bingham, a leading lawyer, who had been assigned by the foreign secretary more than a year ago to investigate the matter. The only other company mentioned in the newspaper's report is Total, the marketing arm of the French oil giant, Compagnie Francaise des Petroles.

The oil supply from BP stopped in 1976, the newspaper said, after Mr. Bingham had started his investigation. He reportedly spoke with a dozen senior executives of BP and Shell.

Britain spent millions of pounds over the years in keeping warships on patrol off Mozambique while the oil, the newspaper said, was reaching Rhodesia by rail from South Africa. According to the document, shipments through Mozambique by a company called Shell-Mozambique, which was half-owned by British Petroleum, were discontinued in 1966. United Nations sanctions were imposed in 1968.

The shipping system was replaced by a swap arrangement under which the oil was sent to South Africa by Total, then to a South African company, Freight Services. BP and Shell, the story said, then delivered matching amounts to Total.

The newspaper asserted that Foreign Office officials had known about the arrangement. It quoted the document as saying that Ministry of Power officials "accepted that the effect of the change would therefore be a purely cosmetic one, in the sense that the same amount of oil would reach Rhodesia by the same route but would appear to have originated from a French instead of an English company."

In 1968, the then Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, said that French President Charles de Gaulle had been "cheating" on sanctions.

Several passages of the document, as published yesterday, appeared to be nothing less than a confession of criminal activity deliberately concealed and approved by high officials of BP.

In 1971, BP and Shell split their joint marketing arrangements in southern Africa, the story said, and Denis Milne, a senior executive, went to Cape Town to oversee the separation.

He reported that he did not have the authority to intervene in the companies that were "probably" supplying Rhodesia. Later, Mr. Milne assigned an assistant, John Rounce, to investigate Freight Services operations. Mr. Rounce's memorandum to his company, written in February, 1974, as quoted by the Sunday Times, estimated that Shell and BP had been providing Rhodesia with 51 percent of its oil requirement for years.

He went on: "BP and Shell continue to market products in Rhodesia as a consolidated venture. Supplies [are] made through Freight Services, which act as forwarding agents, buying products from BP and Shell (S.A.) and reselling to the Rhodesian government procurement agency, GENTA."

The general strike is the second this year. In February, the country was virtually paralyzed for three weeks when 80 percent of Nicaraguan businesses closed their doors.

## Nicaragua Strike Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

ed. In reports attributed to the Red Cross, UPI said that marksmen fired at helicopters rushing the wounded from earlier clashes in Matagalpa, north of the capital, and that demonstrators also fired at troops from the roof of the Matagalpa social club and from nearby hills.]

In the confusion Friday following the attack, the slow start of the general strike, which already had been scheduled, was somewhat obscured. Yesterday's vote, however, indicated that the business community, despite its nervousness over the violent actions taken by guerrillas ostensibly fighting for the same cause, is prepared to support the strike until Gen. Somoza leaves the country.

The general strike is the second this year. In February, the country was virtually paralyzed for three weeks when 80 percent of Nicaraguan businesses closed their doors.

## Boyer's Death Called Apparent Case of Suicide

PHOENIX, Aug. 28 (UPI) — Actor Charles Boyer, who died Saturday, apparently committed suicide because he was depressed over the death of his wife and his own health, a Maricopa County medical examiner said today.

Autopsy results showed a high level of barbiturates in Mr. Boyer's blood. He died Saturday, two days before his 79th birthday.

Mr. Boyer's wife of 44 years, Patricia, a former English actress, died of cancer Thursday. Mr. Boyer did not attend his wife's funeral in California on Saturday and was slated for prostate surgery.

A spokesman for the medical examiner's office said the amount of seconal in Mr. Boyer's blood was about three times the lethal amount.

ATHENS, Aug. 28 (AP) — Greek and Turkish officials resumed talks here today over differences on the utilization of Aegean airspace. The talks are expected to last one week.

An official statement said if they proceed smoothly, the results will be submitted for ratification to the directors-general of the Greek and Turkish foreign ministries when they meet here Sept. 17. The Athens talks followed a meeting in Turkey earlier this month.

The dispute arose after the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974, when Greece reacted by closing the Greek-controlled airspace over the Aegean Sea to both civil and military Turkish aircraft.

Made Arrangements

Cardinal Villot was responsible for the arrangements concerning Pope Paul's funeral and the conclave to elect a successor. During the conclave, he doubled as dean of the Sacred College of Cardinals, because the nominal dean, Cardinal Carlo Consalvi, was barred from the papal election because he is over 80.

The secretary of state, who under Pope Paul was often overshadowed by more dynamic figures in that

United Press International  
Tokyo's Shimokubo Reservoir is down to a third of normal.

## Japan Again Curbs Water Use In Tokyo to Combat Drought

TOKYO, Aug. 28 (UPI) — Housewives headed to the hardware stores to stock up on water buckets today as the government prepared to tighten water rationing in the Japanese capital's worst drought in five years.

Stores reported a run on buckets that can be used to store water in periods when service is cut off.

The drought has not yet reached that stage, but starting at 10 p.m., the government will impose a 10 percent cut in water supplied to major industries and households in most parts of the country.

The cut follows a 7 percent reduction Aug. 11. The new 10 percent cutback will be carried out by lowering pressure in water supply lines between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. daily.

The government's Construction Ministry, which is in charge of the water problem, reported Sunday that six storage dams on the Tone River, major source of water for Tokyo, now hold only about 20 percent of their capacity.

The drought results from an unusually short monsoon rain season early this summer. The summer rain period normally lasts six or seven weeks, but was only 10 days long this year.

About 35 of Japan's 47 provinces are affected by the drought. In the southern island of Kyushu, water is available only six hours a day in some localities.

## Iran's New Premier Vows To Respect Islamic Rules

TEHRAN, Aug. 28 (AP) — Jafar Sharif-Emami, appointed premier by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi yesterday in an attempt to ease the opposition of Moslem conservatives to his reform programs, vowed to "bow to religious principles" and "respect religious and Islamic rules."

Mr. Sharif-Emami, 68, the grandson of a Moslem leader in the city of Isfahan, replaces Jamshid Amouzgar, who resigned yesterday with his cabinet.

Mr. Sharif-Emami, a former president of the Senate and chairman of the shah's charitable Pahlavi Foundation, ordered gambling houses closed and announced the creation of a new ministry for religious affairs. His 22-member cabinet also appeared to be fashioned to accommodate Moslem leaders.

The change in government follows eight months of disturbances by Moslem traditionalists opposed to the shah's transfer of church lands to the peasants and to the emancipation of women.

### Arrests Reported

BAGHDAD, Aug. 28 (Reuters) — Iraqi authorities have arrested an Iranian who said he had a hand in starting the movie-theater fire in Abadan, the Iraqi news agency reported today. The agency said it was learned that Iraq had decided to hand over the man to Iran. The man also was said to have admitted being involved in a number of recent bomb blasts in Iran.

Authorities said all crew members and 159 passengers left the plane safely and boarded buses parked on the runway near the plane. Airport officials said no explosive device was found during a search of the plane.

## Pope Asks Key Vatican Officials to Stay

(Continued from Page 1) visits. It is clear he wants to feel his way around and take the measure of the chief aides before he brings in his own team."

Under church law, all Vatican department heads must resign their posts when the pope dies. The curia's intricate machinery has been directed by obscure, but experienced, archbishops and monsignors since Pope Paul VI died on Aug. 6.

The top officials whom the pontiff reappointed today for their normal five-year terms included the cardinals who preside over the nine Sacred Congregations, or main departments, of the curia.

The Sacred Congregations deal with the doctrine of the faith, or orthodoxy; the bishops; oriental churches; or eastern groups in communion with the papacy; sacraments and divine worship, or liturgy; the clergy; religious orders and secular institutes; meaning mainly monks, friars and nuns; the evangelization of the peoples; or missions; and Catholic education.

The secretariat of state, which Pope Paul announced that all top Vatican officials would stay in their posts was interpreted as a gesture acknowledging, above all, the work by Cardinal Villot during the last three weeks.

The French prelate, 72, was Pope Paul's secretary of state for nine years. He was at the pontiff's bedside when he died, and from that moment served, according to an ancient procedure, as interim administrative head of the church, or camerlengo (chamberlain).

Made Arrangements

Cardinal Villot was responsible for the arrangements concerning Pope Paul's funeral and the conclave to elect a successor. During the conclave, he doubled as dean of the Sacred College of Cardinals, because the nominal dean, Cardinal Carlo Consalvi, was barred from the papal election because he is over 80.

The secretary of state, who under Pope Paul was often overshadowed by more dynamic figures in that

pontiff's entourage, is believed to be counting on early transfer to some other, less demanding post.

"Pope John Paul's pontificate will really start only when he names his own secretary of state," a monsignor said today. The secretariat of state is the power center of the curia, which supervises the functioning of all other departments.

How the former patriarch of Venice, now Pope John Paul, will take control of the curia's machinery is one of the basic problems of his

succession.

Brown Warns

Governors of

U.S. Tax Revolt

BOSTON, Aug. 28 (UPI) — Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California warned fellow governors today that failure to ride out the "tidal wave" of taxpayer unrest may sweep the revolution into a second American revolution and jeopardize the Constitution.

He said that with Pope Paul's

death, the world's attention will turn to the United States.

He predicted that if action is not taken to limit federal taxes there will be a great outcry and individual states will join together to call the first constitutional convention since the founding of the nation.

He said his real concern is that such a convention would open the Constitution to any and all amendments and create a "serious challenge to our form of democracy."

## 9. Homesick.

(Another good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.



## Controllers' Slowdown Partly Closes Airport at Nice

PARIS, Aug. 28 (Reuters) — A work-to-rule by French air traffic controllers forced one airport to close to large aircraft today, threatening to shut another one and delayed thousands of passengers during one of the busiest travel periods of the year.

The go-slow protest by the 2,500 controllers, which began Friday and is scheduled to continue until next Monday, caused such a big backup of planes on the ground at Nice airport that it had to turn away Boeing 727s, 707s and airbuses from landing this morning.

Even after it was closed to the big jets, delays at the airport were running at between four and five hours.

At Europe's busiest holiday airport, Palma on the island of Mallorca, officials said the situation was near to collapse as dozens of planes, held up since yesterday, waited for clearance to take off and thousands of tourists were stuck for as long as 18 hours.

The airport had to close three times yesterday because of the backup of planes on the tarmac and an official warned that it might have to shut again. The official said that about 250 flights carrying about 27,000 passengers were due in and out of Palma today. Airport authorities said about 3,000 passengers were waiting in the terminal.

A spokesman for the Spanish national airline, Iberia, said: "Most travelers are waiting for flights outside the airport which has eased the situation here considerably."

Iberia had canceled flights from Barcelona to Copenhagen, Tunis and Amsterdam and extra planes had been laid on between Palma and the Spanish mainland to ferry passengers to less congested airports.

The controllers are holding the work-to-rule, the fifth this summer, to press demands for better pay and working conditions. But the French government has refused to reopen negotiations while their protest lasts.

In London, British authorities said the situation at the end of the bank holiday weekend was not as bad as had been expected, although some travelers still faced delays of up to 18 hours. They said some flights were only delayed several hours and that airports were less crowded than had been feared.

As in Mallorca, many vacationers had apparently benefited from the advice of the airlines and checked before setting out for long vigils in airport lounges.

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## French Protest Delays Thousands in Europe

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The British officials said the

worst delays seemed to be on flights from resorts in Spain and the Balearic Islands. They said one flight arrived in Glasgow today with 100 passengers who had spent an extra two days in Palma.

In Geneva, about 150

## News Analysis

**Carter Puts Political Skill To Tests of Summit Crisis**

By Hedrick Smith

**WASHINGTON**, Aug. 28 (NYT) — President Carter, who may have negotiated a nimble passage rafting through the rough waters of Idaho's Salmon River, is likely to find that none of the rapids there are as perilous as the political tests that loom at the Camp David summit after Labor Day.

Pragmatically, the White House acknowledges that there are considerable risks in his trying to push President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel toward a Middle East peace. But officials insist that the alternative of diplomatic deadlock and possible renewed Arab-Israel fighting are even more unpalatable.

Yet the unspoken truth is that Mr. Carter, like so many of his predecessors, cannot resist the lure of the summit crisis.

President Roosevelt felt the need for wartime conferences with Stalin and Churchill Harry S. Truman, John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon had the same confidence in their ability to sway friends and adversaries through face-to-face diplomacy, a confidence sometimes justified and sometimes shattered in the event. In 1972, Mr. Nixon did achieve an important arms agreement with the Soviet Union, but he failed in 1974, and Mr. Kennedy's meeting with Nikita Khrushchev at Vienna — during the Cuba crisis — was a disaster.

## Draws to Meetings

Yet, whatever the risks — and they can be every bit as great at Camp David for Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat as they are for Mr. Carter — political leaders seem drawn to such meetings. Not only do they sense that they can better take each other's measure through the indirect intricacies of normal diplomacy, but many of them also suffer from that special pride of politicians in their own powers of persuasion, their personal ability to cut through bureaucratic red tape, to overcome obstacles and to strike deals that have defied lesser officials.

For all his inexperience in foreign affairs before coming to the White House, Mr. Carter is no exception to this tendency. When the history of his administration is ultimately written, people will see how quickly he fell under the spell of his power as sovereign, how rapidly he turned to personal diplomacy and how richly he savored his relations with other leaders.

Those who have heard his confidences over coffee at the White House are often struck by how much pain he has taken with his personal correspondence with foreign chiefs of state. He will reveal, for example, that he has exchanged about 10 rounds of correspondence

**Nixon Sponsors Fund Raiser at San Clemente**

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug.

28 (AP) — Former President Rich-

ard Nixon, sponsoring his first po-

litical event since resigning the

presidency four years ago, enter-

tained more than 400 Republicans

at a fund-raising reception at his

seaside estate yesterday.

State Rep. Robert Badham said that Mr. Nixon limited his brief speech to reminiscences about his Orange County past.

Mr. Badham, representing the United Republican Finance Com-

mittee of Orange County, said that

Mr. Nixon gave no indication of

plans for his own political future.

Mr. Nixon resigned as president in

August of 1974 because of the

Watergate scandal.

The \$250-a-plate affair raised

more than \$100,000. Mr. Badham said.

**Bakke Seeking Reimbursement For Legal Costs**

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28

(UPI) — Allan Bakke wants the

University of California to pay the

expenses of his costly but suc-

cessful legal fight to gain admission to medical school.

The U.S. Supreme Court earlier

this year ordered the university to

admit Mr. Bakke, a white, to the

University of California at Davis

medical school. The ruling said in

part that the school's policy of re-

serving a specified number of

places for minority students was

discriminatory.

Mr. Bakke filed a motion with

the California Supreme Court Fri-

day saying he incurred a financial

hardship as a result of the case. He

said he has a wife and three chil-

dren to support and will be giving

up his job to enter medical school this fall.

His attorneys contended that his

court costs should be paid under a

1976 federal law providing that

those bringing a case involving

"significant social issues" be com-

pensated if they won. The amount of

Mr. Bakke's legal costs was not

specified.

**Israel Names U.S. Envoy**

TEL AVIV, Aug. 28 (AP) — For-

ign Minister Moshe Dayan has

named Ephraim Evron, director-

general of the Israeli Foreign Min-

istry, to replace Simcha Dinitz as

Israel's ambassador to the United

States, the Foreign Ministry an-

nounced today. The appointment

must be approved by the Cabinet.

He is more relaxed about his

time, more prepared to spend it

mingling with politicians and jour-

nalists and using less of it to ma-

ster piles and piles of paperwork. The

more fact that he could take two

weeks off to visit his Georgia home

and to enjoy the quiet wilderness of

the American West bespeaks a cer-

tain poise. But it is also evidence

that he is gathering himself for

what he knows will be a critical

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## The First John Paul

With a speed that was surprising and a choice that was startling, the College of Cardinals has chosen a pope.

Cardinal Albino Luciani, patriarch of Venice, had certainly not been one of the choices of Vatican watchers when the cardinals had been immured to perform their most solemn duty: to select a successor to the late Paul VI. Yet the speed with which the conclave acted — only four ballots were necessary — did not seem to suggest a prolonged stalemate, from which someone merely inoffensive might emerge as a compromise. Somehow, Cardinal Luciani must have made an impress, early and effectively.

\* \* \*

In his first appearances as bishop of Rome, head of the 700 million Roman Catholics in the world, Albino Luciani was effective for warmth and essential humanity. And his first message to the world demonstrated why he had chosen John Paul I as his title on the papal throne. For it was an address that seemed to show both the innovative drive of John XXIII and the traditional roots to which Paul VI clung.

It suggested, indeed, that the conclave decided on the patriarch of Venice as a compromise even before the votes themselves dictated such an escape from deadlock.

These circumstances of such a compromise are, perhaps, as important as the choice itself. That the Roman Catholic Church shows divisions between liberals and conservatives, in both social areas and theology, is apparent enough. The Council, Vatican II, wrought many changes; Pope Paul, administratively, did much to carry out the advanced ideas of John XXIII, but drew the line against change at certain points — contra-

ception, abortion, the admission of women into the priesthood. This course touched off rebellion among such theological conservatives as Archbishop Lefebvre and inspired discontent among many liberals.

If this division had been apparent among the cardinals, who have gained in effectiveness under the new system and are certain to increase their influence, the church would have faced serious trouble. A pope chosen by a conclave so split it could resolve only on a compromise choice after long wrangling, to preside in form over a religious community that contained many dissenters, could promise little peace within the church. But one who signaled his own accession to the papacy by taking the names of his two predecessors, who offered both innovation and the retention of theological landmarks of the faith — backed by a College of Cardinals that presumably supports exactly that point of view — such a pope might not revolutionize the church or open many new windows in the Vatican. But he would move, and he would have very powerful backing within the Catholic hierarchy.

\* \* \*

So Pope John Paul I may not solve all the problems of an ancient church in a fast-changing world. But who could? Certainly the first pope to openly combine, symbolically, the trends pursued by his immediate predecessors is not himself a personality who stands for division. And even in the first hours of his unexpected rise to the papacy he has demonstrated an understanding both of the causes of division and the need for unity, not only Catholic unity but that of all persons of goodwill.

## McClure and the Gas Bill

The sound of camel bells, mellifluous and insistent, is now clearly audible over the quarrel about the natural-gas bill. The Great Congressional Bazaar is open for business, and the bidding is brisk. Until this point, the politics of natural-gas pricing had been largely ideological, and a lot of the ideology was pretty trivial. The McClure episode has changed that drastically.

The outcome may well be final disaster for the natural-gas bill, and with it President Carter's whole energy plan. So it was no surprise that a natural-gas compromise was listed high among the purposes of the president's decision to return to Washington from vacation tomorrow, two days ahead of schedule. In a desperate attempt to recruit a crucial vote for the natural-gas compromise, the administration has entangled it in the dire politics of the breeder reactor. Because the breeder generates plutonium, it opens questions far more portentous than the price of gas. But at the same time the breeder program, with its heavy research and construction budgets, constitutes patronage on a big scale. Along with public issues of the deepest importance, the gas bill is being swept into the endless haggling over where federal dollars are to be spent.

The administration needed the vote of Sen. James McClure, R-Idaho, to get its natural-gas bill from the conference committee to the Senate floor. The secretary of energy, James Schlesinger, suggested to Mr. McClure that the Carter administration was preparing to increase the funds for research on reactor fuels. Mr. McClure gave his assent to the gas bill — and then claimed to have won from the administration an important expansion of the nuclear program, which he supports. At that, Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., swung vehemently into opposition. As for the administration, it denied that it had changed its plans at all. Secretary Schlesinger declared that it did nothing but point out to Sen.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Carter's Raft Trip

It is as absurd for an American president to expect to lose his official White House tail as for a turtle to try to escape from its shell. Ordinary people can hope to get away from it all in remote places on holiday, but for Jimmy Carter to try to do likewise — on a raft in Idaho — suggests naivete and lack of realism.

In any case, a simple holiday for a president involves security arrangements of such elaboration and complexity that the taxpayer ends up paying more than he would for the flight of Versailles. Such simplicity is both extravagant and ostentatious.

— From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

### Remembering Liberation

Next to the liberation of Stalingrad and Leningrad the liberation of Paris was one of the great European landmarks of victory in World War II. Imaginatively and with a proper sense of history, M. Jacques Chirac as mayor of Paris has invited 11 other mayors (from abroad) to share the Parisians remembered joy. . . Mayor Chirac has done a service to the review of modern history by having so many other mayors along. No one in the Western world begrudges Paris its pride and its liberation, least of all when a leader of the Gaullists is for once the first to recognize that it could only have been achieved within a framework of alliance.

— From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 29, 1903

LONDON — Minutes of evidence given to the War Office Commission of Enquiry were published last night and afforded new insights into the running of the Boer War, and instances of inefficiency in its handling. Examples given were: The intelligence section of the War Office for South Africa consisted of two men and a young clerk; at the outbreak of the war, there were no complete maps of the Orange Free State, Natal, or Transvaal districts; and no one was aware until too late that the Boers possessed heavy artillery.

### Fifty Years Ago

August 29, 1928

PARIS — Ten feminists were taken into custody last week after apparently attempting to force their way into a meeting where the Briand-Kellogg peace pact was being discussed. The women, representing the committee for International Action of the National Women's Party, were trying to obtain ratification of an "Equal Rights Treaty" between men and women of the world. A spokeswoman for the group claimed that police interfered with them because they believed that they were Communists.



## The Kennedy Phenomenon

By William Pfaff

**N**EW YORK — Once again the boom is on for Sen. Edward Kennedy's presidential candidacy. New polls show him stronger than an undistinguished stay at Harvard. Yet there was a movement to make him candidate in 1968, in place of murdered Robert, and he quite possibly could have been the Democratic candidate in 1972, had it not been for the ambiguous Chappaquiddick incident, where a young woman lost her life.

He deliberately removed himself from the 1976 race. For 1980, the latest poll (by Time magazine) published earlier this month says that he is the overwhelming favorite of Democrats (58 per cent favoring him against 30 per cent for President Carter in a choice between the two). It also says that if the presidential election were held today, Kennedy would be an easy winner over Gerald Ford, if the ex-president were the Republican Party candidate. In that same race, Carter would decisively lose, not even carrying his native South against Ford. And Jerry Brown of California, so often touted as the dark horse in the 1980 presidential elections, is scarcely in the race with Kennedy. He would be "acceptable" as president to only 35 per cent of those polled, while about half those polled think Kennedy would be an "outstanding" president.

This is cause for thought about the state of American political health today, and not just about the fortunes of maladroit presidents faced with glamorous rivals. There is a troubling aspect to this persistence of the Kennedy candidacy and Kennedy popularity. **The Name** Teddy Kennedy by now unquestionably has become an able and influential senator. But there are other good senators who would like to become president of the United States. The real reason Kennedy is a presidential candidate, and has been one for more than a decade now is simply that his name is Kennedy. He became a senator because his name is Kennedy. Teddy Kennedy is a figure in an American myth — whether he likes it or not. And it is this myth that people are evoking when they say that they want to make another Kennedy president of the United States.

The Kennedy myth is a true myth in that it has an element of magic. Powers are potentially attributed to a Kennedy presidency that go beyond mundane politics to national healing and wholeness and a restoration of national pride. There is a magical component in the constant attention paid by press and public not only to Teddy, last of this generation of Kennedys, but to the next generation, Robert's sons.

It clearly is not just that the Kennedys are celebrities, linked to dramatic and tragic events. When Americans in the past have turned to glamorous figures as presidential candidates these have been people who have proven themselves in other fields, outside politics. Successful generals are favorites in this role. We had Grant and Eisenhower, and a good many Americans would have voted for MacArthur for president a few years ago. We turn to glamorous outsiders who are thought free of the compromises and assumed corruptions of professional politics. Thus such figures as Woodrow Wilson, former Princeton president; Herbert Hoover, the "Great Engineer"; and Wendell Willkie of Wall Street. But again, all these had major careers and serious accomplishments behind them when they were nominated.

What is novel about the Edward Kennedy phenomenon is that despite his own early lack of accomplishment, from the beginning he was treated as if the powers of leadership attributed to his brothers Jack and Robert were by something like divine endowment. This was held despite the fact that before standing for Congress he had

## Carter's Options on Inflation

By Tom Wicker

**N**EW YORK — Back in December, 1976, when President-elect Jimmy Carter renounced any thought of using wage and price controls during his forthcoming administration, I wrote that "with all due respect to the 16 economists and businessmen who are said to have recommended it to him," Carter "may come to regret" his decision. Apparently he has not, because he continues to insist publicly and privately that he will never, never resort to controls; but the fact is that Carter handicapped himself and most of the rest of us with that pre-inauguration announcement.

### Lost Weapon

Spokesmen said at the time that Carter — heavily influenced, as we know now, by Bert Lance — acted because he feared businesses were raising prices in anticipation of controls. Nothing is clearer, however, than that his renunciation did not put a stop to price increases nor build "business confidence" in the Carter administration. All he did was deprive himself of even the threat of one anti-inflation weapon, when he needs all he can get; and it would now be all but impossible to impose effective controls even if Carter were to be persuaded of the need.

That is because no standby authority has been granted by Congress under which Carter could set up a control system. Such authority — provided by a Democratic Congress — did exist when President Nixon imposed controls overnight in 1971; and Carter pledged in his campaign that he would ask Congress for similar powers. But he did not, after his premature renunciation in concert.

Unquestionably, the required happy ending to every tale told in your youth made our outlook on life unrealistic, but no more so than an unvaried diet of mud and grit can. The problem lies more in the method of preparing than in the ingredients. I doubt that psychiatrists, psychologists or other humans question anyone's right to sing a song of sorrows when appropriate. When "appropriate," however, is all the time, I believe it is in place to look seriously at our anthropological programming for why we are not as free to practice our inalienable rights as we like to think we are.

THELMA BLOOM,  
Steinhausen, Switzerland.

ing magic, recalling what has come to be thought the golden age of Jack Kennedy's brief presidency before Vietnam and Watergate ended by brutal assassination.

### Denying Reality

And in this there is an unmistakable impulse to deny present reality and go back to what now, unjustifiably, seems our national age of innocence. This is irrational because we cannot go back and everyone knows it. It is also unreasonable because it avoids acknowledging that the bad things of the later 1960s and early 1970s had roots in the Kennedy presidency and were not the unqualified work of Kennedy's successors. Our military advisers first went in numbers to Vietnam under Kennedy, and it was under him that our obsessive and murderous vendetta against Fidel Castro's Cuba was launched.

The pageant and style of the "imperial presidency" were at their height under John Kennedy. Under Johnson and Nixon, all those black-tie dinners amid trumpeters and Marines in dress uniform, all those helicopters and private jets, existed within a context of mounting presidential isolation and popular dissidence and violence.

It is perhaps the malign last stroke of the dark fortunes of the Kennedys that Teddy, himself seemingly the least ambitious and most likable of the Kennedys, should provide the vehicle for a kind of national political escapism or irresponsibility. The stubborn popular support for him expresses something suspect, a little frantic in our national life — a quest for magical relief from our problems, the recreation of a golden age which itself is something we, wounded, have imagined for ourselves.

## William J. Leahy

### From Dublin:

. . . If there is still no dependable telephone service, what still works best in Ireland is the church, the lounge bars, republicanism, writing, and anything to do with horses.

**D**UBLIN — The only crisis apparent in the government of the Irish Republic at the moment is that no crisis is seen to have existed since Jack Lynch led his Fianna Fail Party to a decisive victory in June of 1977 over the coalition government. That government was composed of the Labor Party to Fianna Fail's left and Fine Gael to its right. The vagueness of oppositional politics in Ireland is allowed in part by the fact that the coalition, the only possible alternative to Fianna Fail, tends to cover nearly the same range of the political spectrum as Fianna Fail when it is in power. Irish voters tend to vote less according to their class interests than they do for parties that were formed long ago out of Sinn Fein on the basis of attitudes toward the national question, political criteria that become less and less useful to Ireland as it tries to enter a modern world. The Communist Party counts its votes in the hundreds, and there is not yet even a social democratic presence in the country.

The Labor Party, the one of the three in the country with the most pretense to class identification, tends to become internally savaged in coalition with the larger Fine Gael, and has just come out of government in a diminished condition.

### Calmer Than Ever

Presiding over this not-very-real political alignment is the wistful, fatherly, pipe-smoking Jack Lynch, calmer than ever with his record 20-seat majority. His internal party activity, seldom visible to the public, has provided a smoothness of Cabinet work and an electoral machinery which stunned the nation with its efficiency last June. This centrist and nonconfrontational party shows the clear will and expectation to govern, and it dominates the Irish political scene even more than the Democrats do the American. Lynch, the former hustler star, frequently shows his skill with the stick before the press and sometimes gives school children a free day in a rural area where he is encouraged to save by the government's inability to stem the flow of capital out of the country, necessity for building a durable industrial base in Ireland.

Such development is also being slowed by the inability of government to instill the work ethic into people who remain doubtful of their country's ability to forge a modern economy. The Irish expect recurring downturns that in improved economic times they prefer to spend rather than save, nor are they encouraged to save by the government's inability to stem the flow of capital out of the country, necessity for building a durable industrial base in Ireland.

If the Irish worker is conservative in the polling booth, he is militant on the shop floor, understandably so because of poor working conditions and low pay (a union study claims that 80 per cent of organized general workers earn less than \$20 a week). But the country has 90 unions, more than any other in the EEC; 25 of these have fewer than a thousand members; and only 100 have fewer than 100. The weakly developed arbitration facilities and the jurisdictional strike brought by members of the trade unions, especially in the important public sector — telecommunication, transportation and electricity supply — have infuriated workers as well as employers.

**Economic Problems** Meanwhile, if there is still no dependable telephone service, what still works best in Ireland is the church, the lounge bars, republicanism, writing and anything to do with horses.

Jack Lynch calmly overlooks an economy with 8.6 per cent unemployment — the highest in the EEC — and a rising rate of inflation. Though not near the level of the 1950s, emigration is increasing without the United States and Britain being capable of siphoning off the ever greater numbers who want to leave. The upcoming baby boom will not be significantly cut by contraception and abortion, which remain illegal. (If the influence of the church is lessening in public affairs, it seems barely measurable to foreigners.) In the shorter range, the government's recent proposal to achieve full employment has been attacked from many sides, as unworkable. Lynch's "playing the green card," as some of his opponents refer to his habit of making hollow objections to the British about their Northern policy, proves less and less useful as the violence lessens and uncovers the real long-range economic problems.

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Geneva police displayed the wig, false beard, glasses and poncho found in the jet's washroom.

**Baffled Swiss Police Query 88 in TWA 'Hijack'**

GENEVA, Aug. 28 (UPI) — Baffled Swiss police said yesterday that they had no new leads in their hunt for the phantom hijacker whose written threats and demands caused 88 persons to be held on a TWA jetliner for nine hours in Geneva Friday.

Inspector Jacques Kunzi said all 79 passengers and 9 crew members who sat through the bomb-threat ordeal were questioned but "no new element" had emerged in the investigation.

"We have only vague suspicions," he said.

Photographs and fingerprints of several persons were reportedly rushed to Interpol Headquarters in Paris but Inspector Kunzi said all passengers and crew members were cleared and released.

Experts were studying a wig, a false beard, a pair of glasses and a poncho, all found in the plane's washroom, and the 20-page statement that led the pilot and police to believe that six terrorists were on board and that there were two bombs in the baggage compartment.

The statement contained a variety of incongruous demands including the release of Robert Kennedy's assassin, Sirhan Sirhan, and Nazi war criminal Rudolf Hess, but no hijacker ever came forward, and the plane was eventually evacuated.

**Would be World's Longest****Rome Backs a Mainland-Sicily Bridge**

ROME, Aug. 28 (UPI) — A state-backed consortium wants to build the world's longest suspension bridge between the mainland and Sicily.

The bridge across the Strait of Messina, a rough and turbulent stretch of water, would have a central span twice as long as San Francisco's Golden Gate bridge and cover New York's Verazano Narrows bridge together. It would be more than two miles.

Its two suspension pylons, one on the mainland and the other on Sicily, would rise 1,250 feet, almost as high as the World Trade Center towers in New York City.

Although the concept of a bridge across the strait has intrigued Italian engineers and politicians for more than a century, the unsound sea basin — an earthquake in 1908 devastated Messina and killed

75,000 persons — made construction unfeasible.

The Gruppo Ponte di Messina, a consortium of public and private industry, including Fiat and the state steel company Finsider, released a study presenting three possibilities for construction:

- A 38-mile tunnel running above and below water. Projected cost: \$2.2 billion.

- A double-span bridge supported by a central island pylon. Projected cost: \$1.8 billion.

- A single-span bridge of 8,000 feet. Projected cost: \$1.4 billion.

In 1971, Premier Emilio Colombo gave approval for the bridge, using the cheapest design. But Mr. Colombo's government fell, and the grand plans with it.

The bridge would stretch unsupported between two steel pylons

over the strait.

Officials on both sides of the strait believe that the project would help curb rising unemployment in the Italian south.

**Overruns Feared**

Officials of the Communist and Socialist Parties, however, doubt that the bridge can be held to cost.

They fear that if the consortium runs short of cash, the state, which holds a 51 percent interest in it, would have to pay.

"The bridge runs the risk of becoming the opium of those who don't want to solve the pressing problems of the Italian south," Socialist Deputy Giacomo Mancini said.

Others believe that the bridge will stimulate the south's lagging economy. "The bridge will keep 20,000 people working for years," Giovanni Capua, the Republican Party regional representative, said.

To ease the strain on its reserves, the Italian government is seeking a \$1.5-billion loan to cover the project. But even a loan is not assurance that the bridge will be built.

And there are some in Sicily who want their island left alone.

From the moment they build that bridge Sicily will cease to be free. It will make us more colonial than ever," Sicilian anthropologist Nino Butita said.

Author Leonardo Sciascia has no such qualms.

"I hope it's built," he said, "because I've never seen a ferry dock on time."

**Korchnoi Says Hall Increasing In Radioactivity**

BAGUIO, Philippines, Aug. 28 (UPI) — Challenger Viktor Korchnoi has protested what he says is a mysterious increase of radioactivity in the hall where the world chess championship is being played.

We therefore came to the conclusion that it's almost impossible to convert Japan's defense budget on a NATO basis," said the spokesman. "We are not sure if we should include riot police, just in the way that Belgium, for example, counts some gendarmerie as a military item."

**Pensions Boost Ratio**

The Defense Agency confirmed that if Japan counted pensions for officers as defense expenditure, this alone would raise the budget above 1 percent of GNP.

Chisato Tatebayashi, a Socialist Party spokesman on defense, said that his group "definitely opposes raising defense costs above 1 percent of GNP. The party opposes any armament at all basically."

He added: "If the report that actual defense spending may be higher than this is correct, we would like to take up this point in the next session of the Diet and question the government about it."

So far, the level of Japan's defense spending has not become a domestic political issue. Mr. Tatebayashi's remarks do not necessarily mean that his party will make it one, as the Socialists have been lax in pressing their avowed policy aims on the government.

The opposition parties so far have not opposed an increase in the Japanese share of U.S. local costs, to which Japan already contributes about \$500 million a year. There are 110 U.S. bases and 43,000 U.S. servicemen in Japan but the bases have ceased to be politically controversial since the Vietnam war ended.

**Department Store Burns in Belgium**

BRUSSELS, Aug. 28 (UPI) — One fireman was missing and two were hospitalized after a fire today heavily damaged the Sarma department store in the suburb of Schaerbeek. No cause was immediately announced.

All customers escaped without injury when the fire broke out in the basement around noon, fire brigade sources said. One of the hospitalized firemen suffered a concussion and the other was treated for shock.

**Obituaries****Actor Robert Shaw, 51, Starred in 'Jaws,' 'Sting'**

DUBLIN, Aug. 28 (Reuters) — British actor Robert Shaw, 51, star of award-winning films "Jaws" and "A Man For All Seasons," collapsed and died today after a heart attack near his home at Tourmakeady, in western Ireland, police said.

They said he had the attack while driving home. He stopped his car and got out onto the road where he collapsed.

Mr. Shaw starred in many British and American films, including "The Dam Busters," "The Caretaker" and "Battle of the Bulge." He later co-starred with Robert Redford and Paul Newman in "The Sting." Mr. Redford and Mr. Newman played two confidence tricksters. Mr. Shaw was the gangster who got "stung."

As well as his star part in the 1974 film "Jaws," he appeared in its followup, "The Deep."

**Also Author**

Mr. Shaw was also a prolific author. His novels included "The Hiding Place," "The Sun Doctor," "The Flag" and "The Man in the Glass Booth."

He appeared in the stage version of "The Man in the Glass Booth," which was about the trial of Adolf Eichmann, when it opened in London in 1967 and the following year when it went to Broadway.

Mr. Shaw made his first appearance on the stage at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon, in 1949 in its production of "Macbeth." He remained principally a Shakespearean actor for several years.

He was born in Westhoughton, England, in 1927, the son of a doctor. He studied acting at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in London and with the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre.

His first marriage to Jennifer Bourke was dissolved. They had four daughters.

He married actress Mary Ure in 1962 and they had two sons and two daughters. She died in 1975.

A year later, Mr. Shaw married his secretary, Virginia Jansen. They had an 18-month-old son.

**Karl Truesdell Jr.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (WP) — Retired Air Force Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell Jr., 70, who was attached to the Office of the Secretary of Defense after World War II, has died of congestive heart failure in Phoenix, Ariz. He had flown many missions over Europe.

During World War II, Gen. Truesdell led an 8th Air Force B-17 group that carried out the first daylight bombardment of Berlin. Gen. Truesdell died last Tuesday.

Among the missions he led was a flight of B-17s and P-51 escorts that dropped supplies to beleaguered Polish patriots fighting the Germans in Warsaw in September 1944.

The mission was ordered after anti-Communist Polish underground forces had risen in August, hoping to receive aid from the advancing Soviet armies. The Germans eventually squelched the revolt while the Russians, according to historians, lay idle just across the Vistula River.

Gen. Truesdell later won the Legion of Merit for initiating plans for ferrying aircraft to the Pacific theater.

He also held the Silver Star, the Distinguished Flying Cross and many other decorations, and was one of the few high ranking officers to hold World War II commands in both the European and Pacific theaters.

From 1951 to 1955, he was at

**U.S. Clergyman Slain by Robber**

BERKELEY, Calif., Aug. 28 (UPI) — The Rev. George Tittman, 63, author of several books and internationally known for his work with missionaries, was shot to death by a robber on Saturday night.

Mr. Tittman, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Berkeley, and his wife, Frances, were getting out of their car when they were approached by a man who demanded money. The Tittmans said they had none and Mrs. Tittman was going to help when her husband was shot.

Mr. Tittman was past president of the Overseas Mission Society and the Association of Episcopal Clergy. Among his books and writings, he was known for his work with missionaries, was shot to death by a robber on Saturday night.

During the eighth game, a senior Korchnoi side said a pocket Geiger counter showed a sharp increase in radioactivity at the Bagnoi Convention Center. Filipino military authorities said at that time it was a "false alarm," but specialists from the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission have been asked to investigate.

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Four Are Hurt In Ulster Clash

BELFAST, Aug. 28 (UPI) — Young demonstrators in a crowd of about 3,000 marking the 10th anniversary of the first civil rights march in Northern Ireland clashed with security forces yesterday. At least four persons were injured.

The demonstrators marched about five miles from Coal Island, about 35 miles southwest of Belfast, to Dungannon. They were closely watched by equal numbers of police and part-time soldiers. The trouble began near Dungannon, where some demonstrators broke ranks to hurl bottles at flag-waving pro-British demonstrators. The disturbance lasted about two hours.

No one was hurt in the first incident but the clashes sparked running hand-to-hand battles between young, mainly Catholic demonstrators and British security forces. Police said that two constables were among the injured.



Robert Shaw

**Picketing Firemen Join Rescue, Resume Strike**

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 28 (AP) — About 25 striking firefighters joined volunteers and supervisory personnel in rescuing patrons from a busy movie theater whose roof collapsed under heavy rains, authorities said.

Three persons were injured when the roof of the Riviera Theater caved in yesterday, police said. More than 100 other patrons, given only moments warning when water began pouring through the ceiling after a summer storm with torrential rains, Chief Ballinger said. Moments later, the middle section of the roof collapsed in three stages, he said.

"The warning from the water saved a lot of people," he said. "One of the first witnesses we talked to was a man whose wife went to get a drink, and before she got back he almost lost touch with her because the water was pouring in through the roof between them."

**Israeli Doctor Asked To Cairo Conference**

TEL AVIV, Aug. 28 (UPI) — Dr. Yoram Diamant, an Israeli, has been invited to a conference of gynecologists in Cairo in December to present a paper on toxemia during pregnancy, a medical spokesman said today.

Dr. Diamant said later that the organizers of the conference, the Swiss-based Gestosis organization, had made a special request on his behalf to the Egyptian authorities to permit him to attend.

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## Waverley Root

## Pepper Was Hot News to the Ancients

SOME YEARS ago I wrote a book called "The Food of Ancient Greece and Rome," which has remained unpublished in response to an overwhelming absence of demand. In the day of space shuttles, for information about peoples incapable of inventing even the sewing machine. In its still unread pages I knit my brows over the problem of silphium: What was it and what did the ancients do with it? Silphium had been important for them: It had its picture on the reverse of a coin whose obverse side carried the head of Jupiter — "respectable, company." I was about to write until a few Jovian myths cantered through my mind, so let us make it "eminent company" instead. Silphium was a specialty of the Dorian Greek colony of Cyrenaica, which grew rich on it. When Julius Caesar became dictator of Rome, one of his first acts was to lay hands on the 1,500 pounds of it in the city treasury, which was worth 1,500 pounds of gold. It was obviously of great value, but suddenly it disappeared, without explanation or regret.

"It seems incomprehensible," I wrote, "that silphium was allowed to become extinct through simple neglect, but that is what happened. Cattle delighted to browse on the tender young shoots of the plant before it became mature enough to produce seeds and nobody bothered to save any."

Research, even into questions of food, is an arduous pursuit, but it has its rewards, for instance, the unexpected unraveling of unsolved riddles during the investigation of quite different subjects. I discovered the reason for the passive Roman acceptance of the disappearance of silphium while I was looking into the appearance of pepper. Until then, I had not even discovered how silphium was used. The picture on the coin suggested that it was like asafoetida, but what did the Romans eat — the roots, the leaves, or, to quote myself again, had they "simply used the gum as seasoning" (as is suggested by some of the recipes of Apicius which call for it)?

It turns out that in this speculation I was not far off. Romans did use silphium to enliven their food. Italy was poor in seasoners before the trade routes were opened to the spices of the Orient. When that

happened, superior foreign products drove out inferior home products: An example was the rough silk of the island of Kos, which disappeared from the market when camel caravans began to bring in silk from China (the Romans didn't know where it came from, but they didn't care). Overland routes to the Far East seem to have preceded sea routes. Not until a century or two after Julius Caesar laid his hands on silphium did the ancients discover that the monsoon winds blow eastward during half the year and westward during the other half (monsoon means "seasonal"). Ships from Egyptian Red Sea ports then began sailing to India in the summer, coming back with Indian produce in the winter. "The most Indian spice was pepper," wrote Colin McEvedy, in a source where it would never have occurred to me to look for information on silphium, the "Penguin Atlas of Ancient History," "and with its increased availability in the West, its inferior rival, the silphium of Cyrenaica followed Kos silk into oblivion." Romans lost interest in it and left it to the cows. *Ecco silphium - atque piper.*

## Small Quantities

Pepper had been trickling into the eastern end of the Mediterranean basin in small quantities earlier than this, carried by caravans from market to market, all the way from India until it reached the territory of Arab traders, who probably had no idea where it started from — an ignorance shared by the Encyclopedia Britannica, which says that pepper originated in northwest India; one may hope that this is only a misprint for southwest India, where it almost certainly did originate, along the Malabar coast, in the forests of Malabar and Travancore, the part of India where it is still grown today.

Just how soon it first appeared in the Hellenistic world is uncertain, but I am inclined to lift my eyebrows at the statement of Louis Lagriffe, that it "was known from the beginning by the ancient peoples of the Near East," including the Greeks, but that it was "especially after the expedition of Alexander . . . that the Greeks used it." This would seem to imply that Alexander made acquaintance with it in India, but he could hardly have seen it growing there since he penetrated no farther south than the mouth of the Indus, and though he might have seen it in the north as an import from the south, none of the chroniclers of his expedition have mentioned it, though they did record his discovery of other previously unknown foods, like sugar cane and the banana.

If the Greeks really did increase their consumption of pepper after Alexander, it was probably not because pepper was a new discovery, but because Alexandrian Greeks were forming a new society. Just as the Romans shifted from republican austerity to imperial excess, so the Greeks abandoned in Alexandrian times the simplicity which had lasted since the days of Homer.

The Roman avidity for pepper and the other spices which followed it became so great that the Emperor Domitian built a special spice market, the *horrea pipernaria*. The street which led to it was the Via Pipernaria, Pepper Street, which, corrupted to the Via Biberatica, retained that name until quite recently. I do not find it on Roman maps today, but unless my memory is deceiving me, I saw it on my first visit to Rome, in 1928, when I recall it as running from the Roman

Forum, a probable location for Domitian's market, past the ruins of Trajan's Market, where Domitian's had been replaced by a whole floor devoted to spices, closed to the general public and heavily guarded because of the precious nature of the merchandise it contained.

We are told that the last mention of pepper before the collapse of the Roman Empire severed the trade routes to the East was of the payment to Attila in 452 of a tribute in pepper and that thereafter the spice was no longer west than Byzantium until the 12th century, after the Crusades had revived trade with the East, or even the 16th, after the Portuguese had circumnavigated Africa and reached the Spice Islands. But just as some pepper had trickled through to the Mediterranean before the Egyptian-Indian sea route was opened, so some pepper continued to trickle into medieval Europe, where it was in great demand for the same reasons as in ancient Rome — scarcity of seasoners on European soil and the absence of other upenders of the soul, like tea, coffee, distilled liquors and tobacco. For the Abbey of Corbie had to receive revenues paid in pepper as customs duties in the 7th century, there must have been ships or caravans arriving from the East with pepper at that time. One of the perquisites of royal emissaries under the Merovingian kings during their travels, in order to give their lives, in the words of the ancient text, "a savor more intense" was a provision of pepper and other spices to enliven the food of foreign parts, which it was expected might not be as tasty as that to which they were accustomed at home. In the 8th century, even

Saint Boniface, a man who established such strict rules for the monks under his orders that he can hardly be listed among the champions of good cheer, received from Rome, when he was dispatched to evangelize Germany, cases of pepper and cinnamon. But they might have been meant as medicine. However, in the 11th century Saint Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, made no pretense of being interested in spices for reasons other than gastronomic. He described as a double pleasure appealing to the senses of both taste and smell, the eating of "immoderate quantities of chicken spiced with pepper and cumin" — two spices whose names turn up frequently in Anglo-Saxon writings. It was also in the 11th century that English food merchants founded a pepper-seller's guild, a little too early to have been accounted for by the increasing spices imports stimulated by the Crusades: Arab traders were making spices available, in gradually increasing quantities, to Europe. It was a profitable business. "The taste for spices," wrote Georges Blond, "had survived every misfortune since the Roman rule. Everybody was still wild about pepper. Europe, surrounded by Islam, profited it at the price of gold."

## Islamic Girdle

When the Crusades began to pierce the Islamic girdle, Venice rented its ships to carry the fighting men to the Near East and brought them back loaded with pepper and spices from Alexandria. The monopoly thus acquired was occasionally breached by the Genoese, but in the main Venice, during the Middle Ages, was the capital of

pepper. Meanwhile, Europeans were meeting it close to its home grounds. In the 13th century Marco Polo visited the Malabar area, and wrote that "this country produces pepper in great abundance in all the fields and woods . . . and I can tell you that the pepper trees are planted and watered and grow in cultivation." He found a flourishing trade in it when he reached China. At the port of Zaiton "for one spice ship that goes to Alexandria to pick up pepper for export to Christendom, Zaiton is visited by a hundred, for you must know that it is one of the two ports in the world with the biggest flow of merchandise . . . [Chinese ships] carry a much bigger cargo than ours. One ship will take as much as five or six thousand baskets of pepper . . . These ships are tended by smaller craft . . . which also carry substantial cargoes — some of them fully 1,000 baskets of pepper." The Chinese must have appreciated the spice: "The pepper consumed daily in the city of Kinsai for its own use amounts to 43 carloads, each carload consisting of 223 lbs." In the 14th century, the French Franciscan friar Odoric saw pepper growing in India and described it. In the 16th century Magellan found it on Pacific islands, to which it had spread from India, and described it. By this time it was the Portuguese who held the monopoly on pepper, but it was gradually whittled down by the Dutch, the English and the French (in the last case, initially by the planting of pepper on the French Ile de France, which later became the British Mauritius, by a man destined to do so by his name — Pierre Poivre, or Peter Pepper.)

The last pepper monopoly, a partial one (it covered only the pepper of northwest Sumatra, but Sumatran pepper was the most esteemed), was held in an unexpected quarter — Salem, Mass. It lasted only about 50 years, during the first half of the 19th century, when Salem was the pepper capital of the world. The United States, which had re-exported less than 500 pounds of pepper in 1691, found itself in 1805, thanks to Salem, re-exporting 7.5 million pounds. This was the result of the development of the American shipbuilding industry, which in the clipper ship was soon producing the fastest craft in the world. I find it difficult all the same to accept the assertion that the Eliza alone, in the year 1806, ferried 1 million pounds of pepper from Sumatra to Salem, unless it was as large as a tanker or as fast as the Concorde.

Waverley Root

## Chinese Film Makes Debut in New York

N.Y., Aug. 28 (AP) — After six years of negotiations and payment of a \$1-million fee to the Chinese government, a 15-year-old Chinese film banned during the Cultural Revolution has made its debut in the Western world.

The showing of "Lin Ts'e-hsu" at a Manhattan theater last night attracted about 500 people.

The film tells the story of a Chinese victory in Canton who led the fight to end Britain's import of opium from India in 1840.

## Sorting Out Complexities Of German Regulations

By Joe Wirthroth

BERNKAESTEL, West Germany (IHT) — German wine labels and the strict, precise laws that regulate what they tell you are complex even today. Before the 1971 wine law they were chaotic, with, for example, a dozen different ways of stating the fact that a wine was estate-bottled. Today the term is *Erzeuger-Aufstellung*, literally, producer's bottling.

But to start at the beginning, West Germany now has four basic categories of wine: *Tafelwein*, table, or ordinary, wine from anywhere within the Common Market. *Deutscher Tafelwein*, as its name indicates must be a product of German vineyards. The next category up is *Qualitaetswein bestimmter Anbauregionen*, or quality wine from a specified growing region, of which there are 11:

Ahr, known especially for its red wines; Mosel-Saar-Ruwer (in elongated Alsace-type green bottles); Mittelheim; Rheingau, the contender with the Mosel wines for top honors in Germany; (in brown bottles); Nahe; Rheinhessen; Rheinpfalz (Palatinate); Hessische Bergstrasse; Franken (Franconia); with its squat, flat *Bocksbeutel* green bottles; Wuerttemberg; and Baden.

Both *Deutscher Tafelwein* and *Qualitaetswein* may be sugared (wetter) before fermentation to bring them, respectively, to 8.5 and 9 percent alcohol by volume, the legal minima.

## Special Attributes

But the top category of German wine may not be sugared at all and must attain a natural minimum of about 10 percent alcohol according to the region. This is *Qualitaetswein mit Praeadiak*, or quality wine with special attributes.

This category in turn is divided into sub-categories of quality that concern the ripeness and sugar content of the grapes:

*Kabinett* is a superior quality of wine from any particular vineyard that has already qualified as a *Qualitaetswein mit Praeadiak*.

*Spatlese* refers to late-picked grapes, riper and more rich in natural grape sugar.

*Auslese* is wine from selected bunches of especially ripe grapes, hence even richer and sweeter.

*Beerenhaeu* is available only in exceptionally fine years, which do not occur frequently in Germany's northern climate — often less than

## Dining in France

## Comfort in the Kitchen From a Three-Star Chef

By Naomi Barry

MOUGINS, France (IHT) — Denise Verge's husband is a three-star chef in the south of France. As everyone knows who has visited their Moulin de Mougins, Mrs. Verge's creates some of the most ravishing bouquets in the world.

Mostly, he presents dishes he enjoys with friends. The directions are so thorough that even a beginner would not feel lost. They are devoid of arrogance and pretense and forget nothing. "Wipe the summer squash with a towel and trim each end. Do not peel them," he counsels. "Cut a cucumber in half lengthwise and remove the seeds with a demis-tasse spoon."

Before preparing fried eggs with a squirt of vinegar, a midday favorite of Mr. Verge and his cronies, he advises first to clean the iron (iron) frying pan by rubbing it first with 4 teaspoons of fine salt. "Wipe it well to remove any trace of salt."

He tells us, as he might tell his wife, how to shop for vegetables: "Eggplant: Choose them small and very firm. Rather a tender meat than black. Bell pepper for a salad: To my mind, select the red ones rather large and the green ones rather small. Tomatoes: Take little ones for salad, 'big' ones to be crushed, long ones for sauce. Don't be afraid of tomatoes with irregular forms. It is a sign that they probably have been cultivated naturally."

All these elementary instructions are good things to know.

He pooh-poohs the mystery around "buerre blanc," a famous butter sauce supposedly the private domain of the specialist.

"A hundred recipes exist in order to arrive at practically the same end. Each one boasts of being the true one. Thus, it is just one more 'true' that I am proposing to you [it risks being damned as heresy by many]. But at least it has the advantage of being simple and, for my part, I find it very good."

Here is Mr. Verge's "buerre blanc" to accompany poached fish and shellfish, asparagus, artichokes, leeks and any dish cooked in oil or court-bouillon:

80 gr. fresh butter  
3 cl white vinegar  
5 cl dry white wine  
1 cl heavy cream  
1 tsp finely chopped shallot, peeled

In a small saucepan, pour 3 cl white vinegar, 5 cl dry white wine and the chopped shallot.

Over a medium flame, reduce until you have equivalent of 2 fl. oz.

Add 1 cl heavy cream and bring to boil (almost immediately). Lower flame to very low and incorporate by whisking the 80 grams of butter which you have previously cut into small cubes.

Whisk until all the butter is well incorporated. Season with salt and pepper.

Strain and serve hot in a serving boat.



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## BUSINESS

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1978

## FINANCE

### Accelerating 'Restructuring' of Industry

#### Yen Rise Seen Aiding Japan's Economy

TOKYO, Aug. 28 (AP-DJ) — A view that, on balance, the yen's appreciation has been and will be good for Japan and the Japanese is slowly gaining ground among government and private-sector leaders and consumers.

More than a few Japanese insist that the yen's appreciation — 18 percent against the dollar since mid-June — spells doom for Japan's international competitiveness. That has been glacial. Now the yen's appreciation "will make it (restructuring) happen much earlier than had been expected," says Reiichi Shimamoto, director of research at the Bank of Japan.

Several industries — textiles, shipbuilding, petrochemicals, auto-

minum — are classified as "structurally depressed" because of their waning global competitiveness or because of insufficient domestic demand for what they make. Many analysts expect the yen's appreciation to enlarge that category to include manufacturers of toys, porcelain, sewing machines, bicycles and related goods.

And while there is fear that some factories may close, Japan's famous framework of employment shock-absorbers continues to cushion Japanese workers from mass layoffs.

Says one official of the Economic Planning Agency: "Effects of the yen's appreciation require a time lag, so unemployment increases won't occur instantly. But I don't think there'll be a substantial increase."

Another, and equally compelling plus factor of the yen's appreciation is the shift it is starting to cause in Japan's trading pattern.

The global criticism prompted by Japan's persistent surpluses in its trade and current-account figures.

However, the yen's advance against the dollar since last autumn has begun to cut down the volume of Japanese exports. Last month the yen-denominated volume of overseas shipments registered an 8-percent drop below year-earlier level. And though yen-based import figures also fell below 1977 results, the ratio of finished goods to total imports has risen to 26 percent from 21 percent last year.

#### Higher Yen Value

There are also indications that suggest Japanese companies can cop with a higher yen value better than they thought could. A recent survey by Nihon Keizai Shimpo, a Japanese financial newspaper, revealed that 365 major Japanese corporations expect an earnings increase averaging 8.8 percent for the last six months of the present fiscal year, ending March 31, 1979. The newspaper said the higher profits can be achieved even if the yen remains at 180 to the dollar.

Companies that rely substantially on imported raw materials have also benefited from the yen's appreciation. Nippon Steel Corp., the world's largest steel producer, anticipates a drop in overseas sales this fiscal year, but Tsutomu Kono, general manager of the company's research department, expects domestic demand and lower import prices of coal and coking coal to take up the slack.

Stable prices have been another favorable aspect of the yen's appreciation. But despite generally lower import prices, Japanese consumers contend that utility companies and others have not been passing along their foreign-exchange gains to customers in the form of lower utility bills. Says Kui Nakamura, vice president of a housewives' association, "from a long-range viewpoint, a strong yen isn't bad. However, the benefit of the yen's appreciation isn't being returned to us directly."

Not everyone in Japan has been persuaded that the advantages of the yen's appreciation outweigh the disadvantages. Japanese auto makers, for example, have watched their U.S. sales drop by as much as 20 percent in the April-June period due to price hikes totaling up to \$1,000 a vehicle.

Moreover, there is legitimate worry that the yen's appreciation will dampen Japan's overall economic growth, at least during this fiscal year. The Japanese trade ministry estimates that if export volume declines by 10 percent, real gross national product will drop by 1 percent. Adds Tsutomu Yone of the Bank of Tokyo's research division, "The deflationary effect on individual companies and on the economy as a whole will be much larger in the future than in the past."

The department said new investment by foreigners totaled \$1.1 billion last year, down \$300 million from \$1.4 billion in 1976. Re-invested earnings declined 5.2 percent to \$1.57 billion in 1977 from \$1.66 billion in 1976.

Official said that in discussions in Peking last week, Chinese officials expressed a wish to take direct commercial loans from the bank for the first time.

Observers here see this as a sign that China has dropped its traditional policy of "self-reliance" and is opening its doors not only to Japan but to the West as well.

The breakthrough came last week when a mission led by vice

#### U.S. Airline Merger Bids Increasing

#### Pan Am in Fore On National Bid

wherever they want. But instead of grasping the opportunities we're offering, this disease, this psychology, is getting abroad that airlines ought to merge."

Some of the possible results, in the view of a number of securities analysts and industry executives, are:

• A snowball effect, with one merger move triggering another, or at least prompting a new alliance among carriers. To some extent, this has already happened, with Texas International Airlines' bid for National Airlines touching off a competing bid for National by Pan American World Airways.

• Fewer but probably stronger airlines — and, thus, carriers better able to afford to buy the new fleets that will be required in the 1980s to attain fuel efficiency and meet noise standards.

• For passengers, more direct connections, resulting from more integrated route structures. More efficient airlines also might help hold down costs and, hence, fares.

• Besides the Texas International-National-Pan Am affair, Continental Airlines is talking merger with Western Airlines, and North Central Airlines plans to buy Southern Airways.

These mergers, however, need the approval of the CAB, and Alfred Kahn, chairman of the agency, is less than enthusiastic about any merger trend.

Asked about the proposed Pan Am-National merger, which Pan Am wants in order to get domestic routes, Mr. Kahn said that "this is the last time in the world anyone needs to merge to gain new routes. We (at the CAB) are strongly motivated to let anyone fly

makes the Miami-London run.

There are other pressures behind the merger movement. One is that with the CAB's increasingly liberal attitude toward route awards and deregulation legislation moving through Congress, airlines can get new routes more easily. But this threatens small regional carriers, and one defensive maneuver would be a merger, an analyst says.

Analysts differ over how far the merger movement might go. No one expects a merger of carriers such as Eastern Airlines and Delta which compete over several routes. The CAB would never approve such an elimination of competition, it is believed. But "end-on-end" mergers, such as Pan Am and National, might get through.

While the situation varies, the proposed Pan Am-National bid illustrates how mergers would help carriers improve their own hub-and-spoke systems. Both Pan Am and National now use Miami as a hub. Pan Am for its Latin American flights and National for its domestic ones. If the two airlines merged, National could feed its domestic traffic through Miami to Pan Am's Latin American flights and vice versa.

Also, Pan Am brings many of its passengers from the Far East into Los Angeles and could use National routes from Los Angeles to Houston, New Orleans and Miami to carry them eastward.

However, analysts note that National is already engaged in a bitter competitive battle with Western Airlines on the Los Angeles-Miami run. If Pan Am acquires up to 25 percent of National Airlines common stock subject to a possible order to divest, extending to Pan Am the same temporary authority it granted to Texas International Airlines.

The board will decide after a 30-day comment period whether to approve voting trusts submitted by both carriers or to order divestiture. It denied National's request to prevent the two carriers from purchasing any more of its stock.

#### Pan Am Request Approved

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP-DJ) — The Civil Aeronautics Board today approved a request by Pan American World Airways to acquire up to 25 percent of National Airlines common stock subject to a possible order to divest, extending to Pan Am the same temporary authority it granted to Texas International Airlines.

The managers expected Euro rates to quickly settle down to a new rate structure but were uncertain whether short-dates and period rates would firm in anticipation of additional borrowing or whether rate differentials between the U.S. domestic market and the Eurodollar market would narrow until there was little difference.

[The managers noted that those banks who are members of the Fed but not participants in the Euro-market may find it a useful source of dollar funds. But those managers who saw Eurodollar rates in 1969 breach the 13-percent level in periods, expressed concern that new sources of demand could push rates up further.

[Others suggested there was sufficient dollar liquidity to prevent this happening and that the Fed was attempting to re-establish some

#### Of U.S. Banks

#### Fed Ends Reserves On Eurodollar Debt

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP-DJ) — The Federal Reserve Board reduced to zero from 4 percent the reserve requirement on member banks' foreign borrowing — primarily Eurodollars from their branches and other foreign banks.

The dollar's pronounced slump in recent weeks in international money markets "has pushed up our anti-inflation timetable by 30 to 45 days," said Robert Strauss, presidential counselor on inflation. "Instead of an October-November schedule for finishing proposals, it will be a September-October deadline," he said in an interview.

#### Fed Pushes Rates Up; Stocks Off

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (IHT) — Rising interest rates and doubts over the natural-gas compromise pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange broadly lower today in moderate trading despite speculative interest in ganting issues.

Analysts said selling became more pronounced in the afternoon after the Federal Reserve gave indications that it had tightened credit another notch for the third time in two weeks. In an action seen as an effort to combat inflation, the Fed let the key federal funds rate rise to 8.4 percent before it added reserves to bring it back to 8.4 percent — the presumed new target level.

It was the third upward move in two weeks for the federal funds rate, the rate commercial banks charge each other for overnight loans, and meant the rate has risen to 8.4 percent from 7.8 percent in that time.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 10.65 points to 884.88 and declines led advances 505 to 1070. Volume fell to 31.76 million shares from Friday's 36.19 million.

Revere Copper and Brass said Overseas Private Investment Corp. offered to pay Revere \$1.1 million to settle a Jamaican expropriation.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also fell, in active trading, with the market-value index off 1.34 points to 166.55.

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All of these bonds having been placed, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

ennia nv

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PRIVATE PLACEMENT

Underwritten and placed by

KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE

Luxembourg, July 4, 1978.

All of these bonds having been placed, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.



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KANSALLIS INTERNATIONAAL BANK S.A.  
PKBANKEN INTERNATIONAL (LUXEMBOURG) S.A.

Luxembourg, July 19, 1978.

Notice to the Holders of Bonds of the issue  
8 3/4% 1977/1997 of US \$100,000,000.- made  
by the European Coal and Steel Community

The Commission of the European Communities announces that the annual instalment of bonds amounting to US\$ 2,500,000. has been purchased for redemption on October 1, 1978.

Luxembourg, 29th August 1978.

THE CONVERTIBLE BOND FUND N.V.  
Incorporated with limited liability in the Netherlands Antilles.  
SHAREHOLDERS IN THE FUND are advised that payment of a dividend of US Dollars 0.18 per share has been approved by the Board of Management. This is an interim dividend in respect of the year ending 31st December, 1978, and consideration will be given to a final dividend at the end of the financial year.

Coupon No. 20 on bearer shares will be paid on presentation at the Offices of the Paying Agents on and after the 29th August, 1978. Distribution cheques will be posted to holders of registered shares on that date.

Copies of the interim report of the Fund for the period ended 30th June, 1978 will be available at the offices of banks and brokers from whom shares were purchased and at the offices of the Paying Agents.

By Order of  
The Board of Management.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

AGROINVEST LTD.  
(The Agricultural Capital Transfer and Investment Company Ltd.).

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US \$ 7,000,000.—

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Den Danske Bank  
of 1871 Aktieselskab  
acted as  
Financial Adviser to the Borrower

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Genesco	1978	1977
Revenue.....	264.20	234.50
Profits.....	2.21 loss	12.34 loss
Per share.....		
Year	1978	1977
Revenue.....	1,050	1,010
Profits.....	14.93	135.7 loss
Per share.....	0.90	

Japan	1978	1977
Toyota Motor	2.62 T	2.29 T
Revenue.....	116,290	116,780
Profits.....	116,290	116,780
T : trillion		
(Figures in Yen)		

BANQUE ROTHSCHILD, PARIS

FLOATING RATE NOTES

1977-1980/82

Denominated in U.S.\$

February Issue

For the six months

August 29th, 1978 to February 28th, 1979.

The Notes will carry an interest rate of 9 7/16% per annum.

The Agent: CREAFLIN S.A.  
Zollikonerstrasse 181, 8034 Zürich/Switzerland.  
(Figures in Yen)





**NEW YORK, August 28—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:**

Commodity and unit	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
Food	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Cocoa Accts., N.Y.	44.75	44.75	44.75	44.75	44.75
Coffee 4 Santos, Id.	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53
Textiles					
Polyester 44-30 38% v.d.	0.44	0.44			
Steel billets (P.M.), ton	317.00	317.00	317.00	317.00	317.00
Iron 2 Dwy. Phila., ton	216.75	216.75	216.75	216.75	216.75
Steel scrap No. Thru P.M.	77.78	77.78	77.78	77.78	77.78
Lead and zinc	359.33	359.33	359.33	359.33	359.33
Copper 100 lb.	67.95	67.95	67.95	67.95	67.95
Tin (Sheet) 100 lb.	4.32	4.32	4.32	4.32	4.32
Zinc, E. St. L. Besse. Id.	395.33	395.33	395.33	395.33	395.33
Silver, N.Y. oz.	54.49	54.49	54.49	54.49	54.49
Gold, N.Y. oz.	199.40	199.40	199.40	199.40	199.40
Commodity Indices					
Moody's Index (Dow 100 Dec. 31, 1971)	941.80	941.80	941.80	941.80	941.80
Average, 1978	941.80	941.80	941.80	941.80	941.80

(Source: NYSE, Inc.)

+ Preliminary  
— Final  
— Nominal

### NEW YORK FUTURES

August 28, 1978

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES				
50,000 lbs. cents per lb.	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Nov. 1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Dec. 1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Mar. 1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Apr. 1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
May 1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Aug. 1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Total open interest Frl. 11,403, up 467 from Thru.				

(Source: NYMEX)

COFFEE "C"

3,000 lbs. cents per lb.

Oct. 157.00 158.00 157.50 157.28 +2.28

Dec. 147.00 158.00 147.00 149.19 +2.61

Mar. 147.00 158.00 147.00 149.19 +2.61

May 132.00 132.50 133.00 132.28 +2.28

Jul. 122.50 127.25 133.00 133.58 +2.25

Sep. 132.00 132.50 133.00 134.00 +2.00

Dec. 132.00 132.50 133.00 134.00 +2.00

Total open interest Frl. 3,075; sales Frl. 790.

(Source: NYMEX)

COCOA

3,000 lbs. cents per lb.

Oct. 147.00 148.00 147.00 147.00 +1.50

Dec. 147.00 148.00 147.00 147.00 +1.50

Mar. 147.00 148.00 147.00 147.00 +1.50

May 147.00 148.00 147.00 147.00 +1.50

Jul. 147.00 148.00 147.00 147.00 +1.50

Sep. 147.00 148.00 147.00 147.00 +1.50

Dec. 147.00 148.00 147.00 147.00 +1.50

Total open interest Frl. 1,359, off 104 from Thru.

(Source: NYMEX)

WHEAT

5,000 lbs. dollars per bu.

Sep. 114.00 114.25 114.00 114.00 +0.25

Dec. 114.00 114.25 114.00 114.00 +0.25

Total open interest Frl. 1,144, off 9 from Thru.

(Source: NYMEX)

CHICAGO FUTURES

August 28, 1978

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
112,600 lbs. cents per lb.	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Nov. 1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Dec. 1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Mar. 1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Apr. 1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
May 1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Aug. 1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Dec. 1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Total open interest Frl. 3,291, off 9 from Thru.				

(Source: NYMEX)

ORANGE JUICE

1,000 lbs. cents per lb.

Sep. 122.00 122.50 121.50 121.40 +2.20

Nov. 114.00 114.25 114.00 114.00 +0.25

Dec. 114.00 114.25 114.00 114.00 +0.25

Total open interest Frl. 1,000, sales Frl. 745.

(Source: NYMEX)

CHICAGO FUTURES

August 28, 1978

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
112,600 lbs. cents per lb.	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Nov. 1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Dec. 1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Mar. 1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Apr. 1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
May 1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Aug. 1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Dec. 1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Total open interest Frl. 1,359, off 45 from Thru.				

(Source: NYMEX)

WHEAT

5,000 lbs. dollars per bu.

Sep. 121.00 121.25 121.00 121.00 +0.25

Dec. 121.00 121.25 121.00 121.00 +0.25

Total open interest Frl. 1,144, off 9 from Thru.

(Source: NYMEX)

CHICAGO FUTURES

August 28, 1978

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
112,600 lbs. cents per lb.	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Nov. 1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Dec. 1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Mar. 1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Apr. 1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
May 1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Aug. 1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Dec. 1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Total open interest Frl. 1,359, off 45 from Thru.				

(Source: NYMEX)

CHICAGO FUTURES

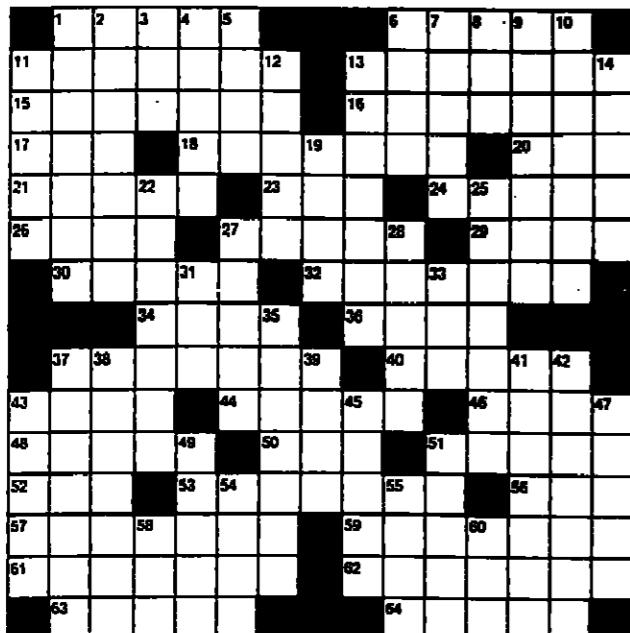
August 28, 1978

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
112,600 lbs. cents per lb.				

# AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices August 28

12 Month Stock												12 Month Stock												13 Month Stock												Close Prev											
High Low Div. in \$ Yld P/E 100s.				High Low Quot. Close				High Low Div. in \$ Yld P/E 100s.				High Low Quot. Close				High Low Div. in \$ Yld P/E 100s.				High Low Quot. Close				High Low Div. in \$ Yld P/E 100s.				High Low Quot. Close																			
1424 46 AAP	—	2.21	2.11	25	124	16%	16%	14%	2816 15A ClevCo	40	2.63	68	270	224	224	224	214 4% KeyCo	30	2.4	8	12	124	124	124	124	14 16 REInv	1.20	8.11	7	14%	142	142	142	142	14 16 REInv	1.20	8.11	7	14%	142	142	142	142				
1425 61 AAR	—	2.21	2.11	25	124	16%	16%	14%	2817 15A Colgate	40	2.63	68	270	224	224	224	214 5% KiddCo	30	2.4	8	12	124	124	124	124	14 16 RBC	.40	8.10	7	14%	142	142	142	142	14 16 RBC	.40	8.10	7	14%	142	142	142	142				
1426 61 AAT	—	2.21	2.11	25	124	16%	16%	14%	2818 15A DCL	40	2.63	68	270	224	224	224	214 5% DomCo	30	2.4	8	12	124	124	124	124	14 16 RD	.40	8.10	7	14%	142	142	142	142	14 16 RD	.40	8.10	7	14%	142	142	142	142				
1427 17 AVX	—	2.21	2.11	25	124	16%	16%	14%	2819 15A DGS	40	2.63	68	270	224	224	224	214 5% DomCo	30	2.4	8	12	124	124	124	124	14 16 RD	.40	8.10	7	14%	142	142	142	142	14 16 RD	.40	8.10	7	14%	142	142	142	142				
1428 26 AZO	—	2.21	2.11	25	124	16%	16%	14%	2820 15A DGS	40	2.63	68	270	224	224	224	214 5% DomCo	30	2.4	8	12	124	124	124	124	14 16 RD	.40	8.10	7	14%	142	142	142	142	14 16 RD	.40	8.10	7	14%	142	142	142	142				
1429 36 AZO	—	2.21	2.11	25	124	16%	16%	14%	2821 15A DGS	40	2.63	68	270	224	224	224	214 5% DomCo	30	2.4	8	12	124	124	124	124	14 16 RD	.40	8.10	7	14%	142	142	142	142	14 16 RD	.40	8.10	7	14%	142	142	142	142				
1430 36 AZO	—	2.21	2.11	25	124	16%	16%	14%	2822 15A DGS	40	2.63	68	270	224	224	224	214 5% DomCo	30	2.4	8	12	124	124	124	124	14 16 RD	.40	8.10	7	14%	142	142	142	142	14 16 RD	.40	8.10	7	14%	142	142	142	142				
1431 36 AZO	—	2.21	2.11	25	124	16%	16%	14%	2823 15A DGS	40	2.63	68	270	224	224	224	214 5% DomCo	30	2.4	8	12	124	124	124	124	14 16 RD	.40	8.10	7	14%	142	142	142	142	14 16 RD	.40	8.10	7	14%	142	142	142	142				
1432 36 AZO	—	2.21	2.11	25	124	16%	16%	14%	2824 15A DGS	40	2.63	68	270	224	224	224	214 5% DomCo	30	2.4	8	12	124	124	124	124	14 16 RD	.40	8.10	7	14%	142	142	142	142	14 16 RD	.40	8.10	7	14%	142	142	142	142				
1433 36 AZO	—	2.21	2.11	25	124	16%	16%	14%	2825 15A DGS	40	2.63	68	270	224	224	224	214 5% DomCo	30	2.4	8	12	124	124	124	124	14 16 RD	.40	8.10	7	14%	142	142	142	142	14 16 RD	.40	8.10	7	14%	142	142	142	142				
1434 36 AZO	—	2.21	2.11	25	124	16%	16%	14%	2826 15A DGS	40	2.63	68	270	224	224	224	214 5% DomCo	30	2.4	8	12	124	124	124	124	14 16 RD	.40	8.10	7	14%	142	142	142	142	14 16 RD	.40	8.10	7	14%	142	142	142	142				
1435 36 AZO	—	2.21	2.11	25	124	16%	16%	14%	2827 15A DGS	40	2.63	68	270	224	224	224	214 5% DomCo	30	2.4	8	12	124	124	124	124	14 16 RD	.40	8.10	7	14%	142	142	142	142	14 16 RD	.40	8.10	7	14%	142	142	142	142				
1436 36 AZO	—	2.21	2.11	25	124	16%	16%	14%	2828 15A DGS	40	2.63	68	270	224	224	224	214 5% DomCo	30	2.4	8	12	124	124	124	124	14 16 RD	.40	8.10	7	14%	142	142	142	142	14 16 RD	.40	8.10	7	14%	142	142	142	142				
1437 36 AZO	—	2.21	2.11	25	124	16%	16%	14%	2829 15A DGS	40	2.63	68	270	224	224	224	214 5% DomCo	30	2.4	8	12	124	124	124	124	14 16 RD	.40	8.10	7	14%	142	142	142	142	14 16 RD	.40	8.10	7	14%	142	142	142	142				
1438 36 AZO	—	2.21	2.11	25	124	16%	16%	14%	2830 15A DGS	40	2.63	68	270	224	224	224	214 5% DomCo	30	2.4	8	12	124	124	124	124	14 16 RD	.40	8.10	7	14%	142	142	142	142	14 16 RD	.40	8.10	7	14%	142	142	142	142				
1439 36 AZO	—	2.21	2.11	25	124	16%	16%	14%	2831 15A DGS	40	2.63	68	270	224	224	224	214 5% DomCo	30	2.4	8	12	124	124	124	124	14 16 RD	.40	8.10	7	14%	142	142	142	142	14 16 RD	.40	8.10	7	14%	142	142	142	142				
1440 36 AZO	—	2.21	2.11	25	124	16%	16%	14%	2832 15A DGS	40	2.63	68	270	224	224	224	214 5% DomCo	30	2.4	8	12	124	124	124	124	14 16 RD	.40	8.10	7	14%	142	142	142	142	14 16 RD	.40	8.10	7	14%	142	142	142	142				
1441 36 AZO	—	2.21	2.11	25	124	16%	16%	14%	2833 15A DGS	40	2.63	68	270	224	224	224	214 5% DomCo	30	2.4	8	12	124	124	124	124	14 16 RD																					

## CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



**ACROSS**

- 1 Costa Brava is here
- 2 Cut prices drastically
- 3 The act of snoring
- 4 First-team member
- 5 Fabric for bed sheets
- 6 Share in
- 7 The "few" in a Churchill speech
- 8 "I hear lake water \_\_\_\_": Yeats
- 9 Sch. affiliate
- 10 Friendship
- 11 Tarry
- 12 Brilliance
- 13 Spreads hay
- 14 Austrian-Italian region
- 15 The "ox-eyed" of Olympus
- 16 Beauticians, at times
- 17 Whatnot
- 18 Amphibian
- 19 Slide aside
- 20 Craves
- 21 Willingham's "\_\_\_\_ a Man"
- 22 Store event

**DOWN**

- 1 — clams
- 2 Deceit
- 3 Bowline line
- 4 Calabrian's land
- 5 Famous musical theme
- 6 Musical or Kenton
- 7 Capacious
- 8 Origami, e.g.
- 9 Office gadget
- 10 100 acres: Var.
- 11 Goes with the gale
- 12 Senior citizen, in Berlin
- 13 Throb
- 14 She wrote "To Kill a Mockingbird"
- 15 Bane of grain
- 16 Ugandan pests
- 17 Cheese named for an English village
- 18 Peter, Paul, Nicholas et al.
- 19 Constance and Louise
- 20 Reine's partner
- 21 Schnapps
- 22 Lower in the social status
- 23 Finger-painting in nursery school
- 24 Oval
- 25 Prosecuted
- 26 High-school subject
- 27 Having legendary associations
- 28 Fine porcelain
- 29 40-40 in tennis
- 30 States: Fr.
- 31 Turn inside out
- 32 The Christian
- 33 Angers
- 34 Perry from Pennsylvania
- 35 Paronomasia
- 36 C.I.A. man

## WEATHER

	C	F	C	F
AMALGARVE	22 72	Cloudy	MADRID	24 54
AMSTERDAM	14 61	Fair	MIAMI	25 55
ANKARA	29 54	Fair	MILAN	23 73
ATHENS	29 54	Fair	MONTREAL	14 57
BEIRUT	28 62	Fair	MOSCOW	18 64
BELGRADE	19 66	Cloudy	MUNICH	12 72
BERLIN	22 66	Fair	NEW YORK	22 72
BRUSSELS	18 44	Fair	NICE	24 75
BUCHAREST	24 75	Fair	OSLO	14 61
BUDAPEST	18 64	Fair	PARIS	17 63
CASABLANCA	24 72	Fair	PRAGUE	15 59
COLOGNE	19 59	Cloudy	ROME	22 77
COSTA DEL SOL	28 27	Fair	SOFIA	25 77
DUBLIN	14 61	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	15 59
EDINBURGH	17 63	Overcast	TEHRAN	31 51
FLORENCE	29 54	Fair	TELAVIV	30 54
FRANKFURT	14 64	Cloudy	TOKYO	27 51
GENEVA	15 44	Fair	TUNIS	27 51
HELSINKI	15 59	Cloudy	VIENNA	18 64
ISTANBUL	27 81	Cloudy	WARSAW	14 57
LAS PALMAS	25 77	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	28 52
LIMA	23 72	Cloudy	ZURICH	14 61
LONDON	19 66	Cloudy		
LOS ANGELES	19 67	Fair		

(Yesterday's readings from U.S. and Canada at 1700  
GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

## ADVERTISEMENT

August 28, 1978

The net asset value specifications shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose values are in Swiss francs. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT: (d) daily; (w) weekly;

(m) monthly; (q) quarterly; (b) bi-monthly;

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

(d) 1 Rbund Fund SF 721.35 (w) Alexander Fund SF 672.00

(d) 1 Center Fund SF 672.00 (w) Treasury Fund (AEIF) SF 672.00

(d) 1 Stock Fund SF 727.00 (w) Australian Select Fund SF 672.00

(d) 1 YTF Fund SF 4.02 (w) I. I. I. Issue Pt. SF 672.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE:

(d) 1 CEF Fund SF 145.62 (w) Capital Renfwest SF 197.00

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(d) 1 Fiduciary Fund SF 197.00 (w) Cleveland Disc Fund SF 197.00

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# East German Swimmers Take First Gold Medal As Championships End

From Wires Dispatches

**BERLIN**, Aug. 28 — East Germany, long a power in international swimming, won its first gold medal here today on the final day of the world swimming championships when Barbara Krause triumphed in the 100-meter freestyle. The 10-day competition ended with the United States the overwhelming leader in gold medals with 23, followed next by the Soviet Union with 6.

Krause clocked 55.68 seconds to finish easily ahead of Lena Jensen of Norway, in 56.82, and Larisa Tsareva of the Soviet Union in 56.85.

The 19-year-old Krause, one of only two East Germans whose world records have been left intact at these championships, was far from her mark of 55.41 seconds in the 100-meter freestyle.

The United States continued to excel as Greg Louganis won the men's highboard diving. David McCagg won the 100-meter free-style and the U.S. men won the 4 x 100-meter medley relay.

McCagg was first in 50.24, with James Montgomery of the United

## Russian Loses In Doping Test

**BERLIN**, Aug. 28 (AP) — Viktor Kuznetsov, a Russian swimmer, was stripped today of his bronze medal in the 100-meter butterfly after he failed a doping test, officials at the world swimming championships announced.

The International Swimming Federation awarded the bronze medal in the event, which was held last Tuesday, to Romulo Arantes of Brazil, who placed third.

Officials said the test on Kuznetsov revealed traces of steroids, which are detectable three or four days after they are taken. Athletes use steroids to improve muscle tone.

States finishing fast to take the silver medal in 50.73. Klaus Steinhach of West Germany was third in 50.79, a European record.

In the women's 800-meter free-

style, Tracey Wickham of Australia, the record holder, took the gold medal by clocking 8:24.94, far ahead of the field. Second, in 8:29.35, was Cynthia Woodhead of the United States and third was Kim Linchan of the United States in 8:32.60.

### British Third

In the men's medley relay, the U.S. team finished in 3:44.63, well ahead of West Germany and Britain. The West Germans were clocked in 3:48.58, an arm's length ahead of the British at 3:49.06.

The winning team comprised Robert Jackson, Nick Nevad, Joe Bottom and McCagg.

Loganis won the diving after officials rejected a protest that would have lowered his points going into the final competition.

The 18-year-old Loganis finished with 844.11 points, taking the lead from Falk Hoffmann, East Germany's veteran Olympian, who finished with 836.76. The bronze medal went to Vladimir Aleinikov of the Soviet Union.

Several countries — Canada, East Germany, Mexico and Norway — protested a decision by an American judge, R. Jackson Smith, in Sunday's preliminaries to allow Loganis and six other divers to repeat their dives in the ninth round, which was interrupted by a storm.

In the second attempt, Loganis scored 25 more points than it did in the first dive.

In late results yesterday, Italy beat Hungary, the European and Olympic champion, 4-4, to take the title yesterday in the Hall of Fame Golf Classic.

Watson, who once held a five-shot lead, had to hang on in the face of a triple challenge and eventually emerged with a 1-stroke triumph, his fourth of the season.

Kite, who tied for second with Hale Irwin and Howard Twitty, would have had a share of the lead if he had a playoff opportunity had it not been for the one-stroke penalty he called on himself on the fifth hole.

He had missed a 15-foot birdie putt and walked up to the little tap-

## Watson Wins on Penalty

**PINEHURST**, N.C., Aug. 28 (AP) — A self-imposed penalty for an infraction on one else cost Tom Kite a chance for victory and let Tom Watson escape with the title yesterday in the Hall of Fame Golf Classic.

Watson, who once held a five-

shot lead, had to hang on in the face of a triple challenge and even-

tually emerged with a 1-stroke triumph, his fourth of the season.

Kite, who tied for second with Hale Irwin and Howard Twitty, would have had a share of the lead if he had a playoff opportunity had it not been for the one-stroke penalty he called on himself on the fifth hole.

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"It has to be very disheartening," Watson said. "It's something you have no control over."

He won this tournament with a 277 total, 7 under par, after a closing 71. Irwin had a closing 73, including a birdie on the last hole, Kite a 71 and Twitty 67. Danny Edwards came out of the pack with a 65 and took fifth at 279.

The Soviet Union, winner at the 1975 world championships, lost, 6-4, to Yugoslavia in a battle for the bronze medal.

In par putt of some six inches. As he readied his putter behind the ball, it moved a fraction of an inch. Neither Irwin nor Twitty saw it.

"I immediately stepped back and told Hale I was calling a penalty on myself," Kite said. "The ball moved just that much" and he held his thumb and forefinger less than a quarter-inch apart. "That cost me the tournament."

Sante Marsili of Italy put in the crucial third-period goal in a game played in a frigid, blustery downpour, where competition in the heated pool sent clouds of mist up before huddled crowds of soggy spectators.

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In the game's final period, Kite

missed a 15-foot birdie putt and walked up to the little tap-

## The Outlook for the NFL Season, Opening This Weekend

By William N. Wallace

**NEW YORK**, Aug. 29 (NYT) — Here comes the pro football season, little early this year, a lot wealthier, a little different and somewhat indifferent to mayhem. The National Football League's 59th season will have its earliest start in history this weekend and will continue until the Super Bowl Jan. 21 at Miami.

This span covers 21 weeks, three more than last year, and will see 33 games. That is more games than last year, by 30, or than any previous year. According to the television ratings, which go up and down, the public has asked for more NFL football and shall have more. Furthermore, a recent poll again rated pro football as Americans' No. 1 spectator sport.

Left secure by last year's favorable contract with the Players Association, the NFL management subtracted two games from its six-game pre-season schedule and added three to the regular-season card of 14. So 14 became 16, leased by its original wild-card system, the NFL has doubled the wild-card qualifying positions to four, which means 10 rather than 8 of the 28 teams will advance to the post-season playoffs.

### The Same Structure

The NFL structure remains the same: two conferences (American and National) of 14 teams each. Each conference is divided into divisions — East, Central and West. The six division winners go to the playoffs. So do the next four teams (two from each conference) with the best overall records, bind the division champions.

Those four wild-card clubs will play a new playoff date, this year the day before Christmas, for the first-round elimination games. The victors will meet the division champions the following weekend. After that will come the usual two-nation championship contests.

### Kicker Gets 23 in Upset in CFL

**REGINA**, Saskatchewan, Aug. 28 (AP) — Bob Macorini kicked an field goals to set a Canadian football League record yesterday. He lead Saskatchewan to a 31-10 win of the Toronto Argonauts. A victory ended the Roughriders' game losing streak.

Macorini added a single and a conversion, after Paul Williams returned an interception for a touch-down, to give him 23 points. Karchewian scored his final two on a safety.

## Bengals' Anderson Out

**CINCINNATI**, Aug. 28 (AP) — Quarterback Ken Anderson of the Cincinnati Bengals was scheduled to undergo an examination today to determine if a broken bone in his right hand will need a pin or a plate to be cast.

The two-time passing leader of the National Football League suffered the fracture in the third quarter of Cincinnati's 17-14 exhibition victory over the Green Bay Packers Saturday night.

With Anderson out for at least four weeks, starting duties fall to his backup, Jim Reaves. In his seventh pre-season, Reaves subbed for Anderson at times last year, completing 24 of 59 passes for 383 yards.

Two other star NFL quarterbacks, Bob Griese of the Miami Dolphins and Bert Jones of the Baltimore Colts, were also injured in the final exhibition games.

Griese, who tore a ligament in his left knee, will wear a cast at least three weeks before a decision is made whether he will need surgery. Jones, who suffered an incomplete separation of his right shoulder, is expected to be out one to three weeks.

There is concern about Russ Francis, the Pro Bowl tight end injured twice this summer. Although Francis does not catch many passes in the run-oriented attack, his presence as an open-field threat intimidates defenses. But the broad-and-butter plays will be inside smashes by Sam Cunningham, the underrated fullback, and short swing passes to Johnson.

**Three Return Threats**

Devastating linebackers, led by Steve Nelson, make the established 3-4 defense perform, and it led the league last year with 57 quarterback sacks, or four a game. The kicking teams are superb because of the returns of Mike Haynes, Stanley Morgan and Ray Clayborn.

Ron Lee will be the yardstick by which the Colts are measured. This 230-pound halfback has been designated to make up the 1,779 yards gained running and receiving last year by Lydell Mitchell, the determined holdout traded to San Diego. The Colts also have a replacement at tight end for Ray Chester, now in Oakland, in Mack Alstot, but they expect a 6-foot-10 inch rookie, Reese McCall, to take over.

The NFL will present rules changes to favor offense. Pass blockers have more use of the arms to defend their quarterback, and pass catchers can be hit only once by defenders while on their routes.

The NFL competitions committee expects more completed passes, but it has made no rules changes to prevent injuries. It did increase the number of officials from six to seven as a reply to television rules, which on occasion prejudiced the on-field judgments.

Following is the outlook for the season:

### AMERICAN CONFERENCE EASTERN DIVISION

The AFC's Eastern Division is the league's strongest because it has three bona fide Super Bowl contenders in the Baltimore Colts, the Miami Dolphins and the New England Patriots. Against opponents other than one another last season, these three won 22 of 30 games.

The Patriots believe their time has come at last because of a solid squad whose qualities include depth, speed and youth. Versatile Andy Johnson, absent last season with injuries, will be a key performer at linebacker and the club obtained Harold Jackson from the Rams to replace the crippled Darrell Stingley. Jackson and Stingley ranked in the top 10 of NFL receivers.

**TERM CONFERENCE**

W	L	PF	PA	
5	1	186	91	
West	5	1	123	105
East	3	4	124	107
Other	1	5	1	104
Total	9	10	414	309

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